

THE ENGLISH
SPANISH PILGRIME.
OR,
A NEVV DISCOVERIE
OF SPANISH POPERY,
AND IESVITICALL
STRATAGEMS!

VVith the estate of the English Pentioners and Fugitiues vnder the King of Spaines Dominions, and else where at this present.

Also laying open the new Order of the Iesuites and preaching Nunnes.

Composed by *James Wadsworth* Gentleman, newly conuerted into his true mothers bosome, the Church of England, with the motives why he left the Sea of Rome, a late Pentioner to his Maiesty of Spaine, and nominated his Captaine in Flanders: Sonne to M^r. *James Wadsworth*, Bachelor of Diuinity, sometime of *Emanuel Colledge* in the Vniuersity of Cambridge, who was peruerted in the yeere 1604. and late Tutor to *Donia Maria Infanta of Spaine*.

Published by Authority.

Printed at London by T.C. for *Michael Sparke*, dwelling at the blue Bible in *Greene-Arbor*, 1630.

THE ENGLISH

SPANISH PHONOLOGY

A NEW DISCOVERY

OF A NEW PHONOLOGY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AND A NEW SYSTEM OF

TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TO THE ENGLISH SPEAKING

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

IN THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE

OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE

OF THE ENGLISH

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OF THE ENGLISH

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OF THE ENGLISH

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OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE

OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE



To the most Noble and
thrice Honourable, *Henry Earle*
of *Holland*, Chancellor of the Vniuersity
of *Cambridge*, &c. The Reuerend
Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Proctors,
Gouernors of Colledges and
Hals, and the rest of the Gen-
tlemen Students of that
famous Vniuersity.



*I much honoured Lord, I should
thinke my selfe most happy, if it
would please your Honour to pro-*
tect and fauour these rude lines, not
looking vpon the meane vnderstanding of the
Authour, but the good will and affection where-
with I haue written them; to wit, for the honour
of God, and good of my Countrey: (the which by
reason of your forraigne employments, your
Lordship is best able to iudge of) wherein I doe
especially discouer and lay open diuerse subtil-
ties, deceites and policies, of the Eng-
lish

The Epistle, &c.

lish Iesuites, Fryers, Monkes and other Seminary Priests beyond the seas, as likewise our English fugitiues vnder the King of Spaines Dominions, and the wrong I receiued in turning to mine owne true Religion. I doe therefore most humbly beseech your Honor that you would be pleased to take this booke vnder your protection for the furthering of my cause, and representing of my aduersaries, and I shall euer pray for the much increase of your Lordships health and Honour. The booke I dare not say deserues your fauour, it being a greater token of Nobility in you to Patronize with your greatnesse that which is meane in it selfe, then onely to bee fauorable, where merit may challenge liberality; yet in it selfe the worke is religiously disposed to the discovering of truth, and that all which are any whit inclined to the Sea of Rome, may see the vail vnmaskt wherewith they were hoodwinkt. I detain your Honor no longer, but with a little digression from you to that God, whom I humbly implore to preserve your Lordship the yeeres of my desire, which is as unlimited as your Nobility.

Your Honours most humble
and deuoted seruant,

James Wadsworth.



To his friend Mr. *James Wadsworth*
'and his Booke.



*C*oe happy ofspringe of a pregnant braine,
Sinnes Commentary, a perspective for Spaine,
Through which her mask delusions appeare
Naked, as if they had bin practis'd bere.

If any Jesuite damne the Authors quill,
That writes 'gainst her from whom he learnt his skill,
Or wonder how that Citie odious prones,
Which bred him, and his Fathers memory lones :
Know this, that Asa was not plagu'd, 'cause he
Deprin'd his mother for idolatric.

Good Parents patterns are, if bad, forbear
To imitate, and make their faults thy feare.
Should I relate the dangers he endur'd

After his soule a liberty procur'd ;
I should but wrong his Booke, by making those
Which reade such horrid lines afraid of 's prose.

When th' Ile of Ree, and Martins lucklesse Fort
Our trouble and their triumphs did report :
Him Callis dungeon kept, as if his fate
Should pay the rash invasion of a State.

Tet not their catchpole Popery, nor all
Their Macheuils could worke his funerall :
That hand which first converted him hath brought,
Him safe, and their discoverd atheisme wrought.

T. M. of C. C.

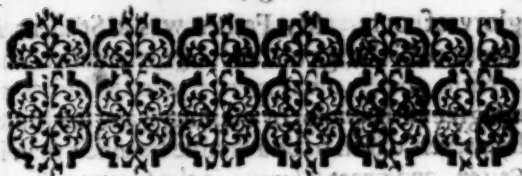


THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON



By Samuel Purchas
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Author of the
Pilgrimes
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THE ENGLISH SPANISH PILGRIME.

CHAP. I.

The life of the English Espanoliz'd trauailer, persecuted by disastrous time and fortune; his voyages, passages, and encounters with that most Antichristian s^ry the Iesuites, by whom his Father was seduced, the yeere 1604. and afterwards in 1609. his Mother was entrapped by no other snares, and was transported into Flanders, with her Sonne the Pilgrime, who scarcely had scene five yeares to an end, from thence into Spaine 1610. where hee passed eight yeares in the Royall Towne Madrid and in Siuill.



S*N the yeere 1604. in the County of Suffolke I was borne, in the Reigne of our late Royall Soueraigne, whose eminency of vertues procured the wonder of all other Nations, and the*

B

glory

glory of ours. My Father was a Student in *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, where the Vniuersitie, and his owne merits inuested him with a degree of Bachelor of Diuinity; and his Maiesty present'd him to be a double benefice't man in *Coiton*, and great *Thorne*, in the County afore-said, and Chaplaine and Ordinary to the Bishop of *Norwich*; and after that, his Maiesty sent him with his first Ambassador Legier *St. Charles Cornewallis* into *Spain* as his Chaplaine, and ioynt Commissioner, where at his first arriual, the Iesuites held with him a subtile dispute about the Antiquity and the Vniuersality of the Church of *Rome*, which they make their preface to all seducements, his grand opposers being *Ioseph Creswell*, & *H. Walpole*, two the most expert politicians of our Nation, that then maintained the State of the triple crowne; whose vnderstanding neuertheless would not proue captiue, either to their subtilest Arguments, or most alluring promises. The Embassador seeing how wisely he quitted himselfe, sent Letters to his Maiesty, informing him how learnedly hee was accompanied. The King as he was a liberall *Mecenas* to the learned, especially to those that were of the Clergy, sent him his Royall grant of the next falling place of Eminency in his Kingdomes, as an encouragement to his further seruices. Meane while the Iesuites perceiuing how little they preuailed, vsed other illusions stronger then their Arguments, euen strange apparitions of miracles; amongst others, the miracle

cle which they pretend to be true to have hap-
 ned to the eldest sonne of the Lord *Wotton* at his
 death, in the City *Valladolid* where a *Crucifix*
 framed him this articulate sound: *Now forsake*
your heresie, or else you are damnd, wherevpon the
 young Lord and my Father became Proselites
 to their iugling Religion, the report whereof
 not long after became a loadstone also to the old
 Lord *Wotton* his Father, with many others to
 draw them to popish Idolatry. And so my Fa-
 ther leauing the Embassadors house priuatly;
 and discarding wife and children and fortunes in
England, was conducted forthwith by the means
 of Father *Creswell* to the vniuersity of *Salamanca*,
 whereat the next day after his arriual, hee was
 carried to the Bishops then inquisitors house,
 where hee was admitted with no little ioy to
 their Church, where he prostrating himselfe on
 the ground, and the inquisitor putting (as their
 custome is) his right foote on his head, said
 with a loud voyce, *here I crush the head of heresie*:
 the which ceremony and others ended, after a
 months abode in the said Vniuersity, he passed
 with *Creswell* to the Court of *Madrid*, where the
 King informed by *Creswell* what had happened,
 was exceeding ioyfull, and gaue charge to his
 chiefe Secretary of State *Don Iuan Idiaguez*, that
 he should giue him while st he liued a faire *annu-*
all pension out of his owne private purse; but
 here *Creswell*s policy is seene, which was to coun-
 sell him not to take aboue fifty Duchats month-
 ly, for feare if he should take more, the Here-

Vide Lopez
Owen in the
 publike Li-
 brary of *Oxon*.
 p. 59.
 Item vide *Be-*
dell. cap. 5. p.
 83.

tiques of *England* (for so his tongue stil'd them)
 should haply say, he changed his ayre for pro-
 fit, not conscience : and that hauing left greater
 meanes in *England*, 'twould proue a singular ex-
 ample to draw many soules after him, lith 'twas
 cleare it was not gaine was his marke. Gentle
 Reader, take notice here of Iesuiticall strata-
 gems ; recount a while the griefe and sorrow of
 my Mother his wife, my Brethren and Kindred ;
 when as they hoped daily hee would proue the
 honour of their linage, their expectation on a
 sudden was terminated in sighes and lamen-
 tings. But it's necessarie I declare how my mo-
 ther likewise not long after was allured by my
 Father thus reuolted : and hauing withstood for
 fve yeeres space all his letters and inticements,
 with those also of the Iesuites and Priests (But
 where the husband goes first, the wife common-
 ly followes after, it being the weakenesse of that
 sexe) was at length seduced by one *Kelly* a Ie-
 suite, who comming for that end with letters
 from her husband, mislead her away, hauing
 brought her to sell all she had, carried her forth-
 with into *Flanders* with her foure children, *Hugh*
 the eldest, since dead in *Madrid*, *Katharine* who
 died a Nunne in *Lisbon*, *Mary* who now liueth
 a Nun in a Monastery called *Camber* by *Bruxels*,
 and *James* this Author, your *English Spanish Pil-
 grime*. These with their mother liued and ex-
 pected their Fathers pleasure, and there hauing
 beene ordered to take shipping for *Spain*, em-
 barqued her selfe at *Dunkerke* for *S^r. Lucas* in
Spain,

Spain, in a shippe called the *Hound* of *Dunkerke*, a shippe very famous for it's seates in warre; there were also twelue other shippes in their company, whereof ten suffered wracke in a tempestuous storme; this *Hound* with two others escaping, whose Malls were cut downe, and had not the tempest surceast on a sudden, they might haue fared as the rest. Thus through a Million of dangers we arriued the *Spanish* coasts, where her husband with ioyfull imbracements most louingly welcomed her and her children. I now forthwith was brought to a schoole in *Sinill* to learne to write, and read the *Spanish* tongue, and hauing attained here to my prefixed end, was presently after catechised in the *Romane* faith at *Madrid*, where, and at *Sinill* I continued about eight yeeres, from whence through the counsell of the Iesuites, my Father sent mee to *St. Omers*, where I was ensnared to the discipline of the place after their accustomed manner.

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CHAP. II.

CHAP. II.

This second Chapter contains his voyage from Madrid to St. Omers, and how the shippe which waisted him thither, was by the way surprized, and pillaged by the Rochellers, who tooke away their Sailes, and all other tacklings necessary, as for the shippe, so likewise for their further sustentance, committing them to the mercilesse mercy of the waues: But the providence of God conducted them to a safe haven.

IN the yeere 1618. I tooke farewell of the royall Towne *Madrid*, my Father and Mother and other friends, and after their benediction, I was for *S^t. Sebastians*, accompanied with one *M^r. Pickford*, his Maiesties of *Spaines* pensioner in the Castle at *Antwerpe*, who was to be my conductor to the foresaid *S^t. Omers* in the Prouince of *Artois*, seuen leagues from *Callis*. At *S^t. Sebastians* which is 100. leagues from *Madrid*, wee chanced on a *French* shippe of an 100. Tunne, bound for *Callis*, wherein being imbarked with the first fauorable winde, we hoysed vp sailes and lanching into the maine, we steerd our course towards the *English* Channell, whether we hardly arriued being pursued with an exceeding fierce storme, euen to the hazard of our liues, our ship leaking much, and beating it selfe against the windes and billowes of the turbulent Sea. This past, the ship
re-

redrest as well as time and place could afford, we still made forward; and in our passage one of our Marriners descryed a farre off a great vessel making after vs, and chaling vs narrowly, which strooke the Master and passengers with no little affrightments, and not without cause; for presently we perceiued him to bee a man of warre of *Rochell*, and made all haste possible to gaine the winde of him, and so auoyde him: but all was in vaine, the man of warre being lighter and lesse burthened, our shippe being old and deeply laden with the commodities of iron and wooll; all which being thought on, wee fell into diuerse opinions, as whether it were the best to prepare to fight it out, or strike Sailes and submit. *Don Gondamours* Nephew who was with vs in our shippe, and was then bound for *Flanders*, appointed there by his Catholike Maiestie Captaine of a troupe of horse, aduertised vs to yeeld, supposing thereby wee might saue our liues. But of all *Mr. Pickford* as an old beaten souldier, challenged to himselfe the priuiledge of the monitour, to whom all assented ioyntly, that they were ready to submit themselues to his counsell: Hee then being Captaine and Master of the shippe, commanded to bee brought before him all the prouision and best victuals of the shippe, and cheered vp the company therewith, telling them thus; that they ought to make merry with that that God had sent them, sith doubtfull it was whether euer they should meet together any more. Thus having made a good
refecti-

refection, he commanded them to betake themselves heartily to their deuotions, and put themselves in defence, saying better it was to dye a thousand deaths, then to fall into the *Rochellers* hands; they (the passengers) being most of them retainers to his Catholike Maiestie, and hauing thus encouraged vs, immediately the man of warre came vpon vs, and fetching vs vp, gaue vs a broad side with his Ordnance; where vpon the Marriners (contrary to their promise) strooke Saile and submitted. They presently aboarding vs, tooke each of vs apart to make vs confesse what monyes we had, and what other commodities, threatning withall that if wee concealed ought from them, they would forthwith pistoll vs; such was their rapine and auarice, that no haste and expedition to surrender all could content, but some were bastinado'd, others buffeted, and kicked, without respect of person or age; amongst the rest I bare my part, for being taken aside by a Scullion boy of the shippe, was stripped starke naked, and hauing made a purse of my bootes, he pulling off one, heard a merry jengling for himselfe, whereupon forced mee to silence with the danger of my life for feare hee should loose the pillaging of the other; for it was catch as catch may, and therefore disrobed me of the other boote, hoping no lesse booty, with the greatest dexterity that euer shoemaker vsed. This being done, our Sailes were plucked downe, and we committed to the mercy of the waues, where we suffered three dayes famine

mine and cold, and longer wee might, had not those sencelesse creatures, the winde and the waues beene so kinde as to shew vs the way to *Galizia*, where wee met with a Barke which was then for *S^t. Sebastians*, where being arrived, euery one of vs began to shift for himselfe. I adu ventured on the courtesie of *M^r. Peter Wiche*, Merchant, and now Embassadour for his Maiesty of *England*, at the famous Citie of *Constantinople*, who clad both my backe and my purse after a competent manner. This past, my foresaid Guardian *M^r. Pickford* deliuered mee vp vnto two Franciscan *Fluminish* Fryers, which were then bound for their covent at *S^t. Omers*, their generall chapter being then ended at *Salamanca*, with whom I was imbarked for *Amsterdam* in *Holland*, but by the violence of the Seas, wee were forced into *S^t. Georges* channell betwixt *Ireland* and *Wales*, where the tempest being so great, and our prouision so small, we were constrained to enter into *Mylford hauen*, where the fore-said Fryers being wearied with the tossing of the sea, resolved to make the shortest cut they could to *S^t. Omers*: Landing therefore at *Pembroke Towne*, and hauing beene enquired of by Sir *Thomas Buxton* Vice Admirall of those Seas, and the Maior of the said Towne, and an oath being administred vnto them whether they were Iesuities, Priests, Monkes, or Fryers or of any such order and *Romane* function, swore flatly the contrary, and so got a Pasport of the said Maior,

and so they parted for *Bristol*: and I pardi demanding of them on the way how they could take such an oath with a safe conscience, they answered, they did it with a mentall reservation, that is, they were not *English* Priests of an Hereticall function, and so we passed from *Bristol*, from thence to *London*, where I was not permitted to speake with my friends because forsooth Heretiques vpon paine of damnation; because I was young and not sufficiently founded in the *Romane* Catholike faith, and able to defend the points of my Religion. So thence without stay wee hasted to *Zeland*, and from thence to *S^t. Omers*, where they deliuered mee vp to the Colledge of the *English* Iesuites.

CHAP. III.

CHAP. III.

This third Chapter contains his education at S. Omers for foure yeeres, with the description of the Colledge and Government there, besides diuerse subtilties and tricks of the English Iesuites in their discipline, which is rather barbarous then civil.



His Colledge was founded about some 40 yeeres since, by the order and furtherance of Father Parsons that famous Iesuite, who sent Father

Flacke to S. Omers with sufficient monyes for the foundation, hauing before obtained of his Catholike Maiesty a pension of 2000. Duccats *per annum*, for the maintenance of the Students there.

This Father Flacke is yet living, and conuened by the rest in his old age, not at le for further seruice.

At which Colledge (as I aboue said) accompanied with two other Fryers, I arriued, who after they had beene well refectioned by the Rector, they tooke their leaue of them and the rest of the paternities, and returned into their owne Couents: I remained behinde, and for the first night was by the Rector and the other Fathers well entertained at supper, making vp the time our stomacks would spare vs, with the discourse of my present iourney from *Spain*, which yet that they might more at large be informed of, they lengthned the tale to my narration, vntill bed time broke vp both. No sooner had the

morning, and my selfe opened our eyes but the Rector and Father *Creswell* sent for mee, where they begun a remonstrati^on of their rules, and orders and obseruations, somewhat shorter then their entertainment. First that they might take none blind-fold; they opened me with a generall confession of all my sinnes; then closed vp all againe by the Sacrament, and after this least there might be any relique of the world left vpon me, they made mee disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had; and the superfluities of haire, but one they kept, the other they threw away; then was I reinuested with a Doublet of white Canvas, Breeches and stockings that had not troubled the Weauer with ouer much paines, Cassocke & stockings of the same blacke and graue, the band precise and short, with a hat that might almost shadow all, and shooes correspondent. Thus accoutred, the Rector deliuered me to another Student, to whom he gaue the charge of shewing mee the Colledge, and committing mee to Father *Thunder* to appoint me a Study and a Chamber in the Dormitory, which was speedily done; and the next morning I was promoted to the first forme called the Figures, there had I giuen mee a schedule which contained the duties & obseruances of the house, which are as followes.

First and aboue all, entire obseruance and duty to be performed to the Rector as our Vice-God, next to the Vice-Rector as his minister, next to the Praefects which are ouer-seers of the Schooles.

Schooles. The first of these was Father Robert Drury, who had his Sermon knockt out of his head with his braines at *Blake Fryers*; The other, Father *Thunder*, who appoints Chambers and Studies, makes them render account of their studies, keepe houres of study and recreation, and exercises many of his claps vpon their breeches. The third is Father *Davey* Prefect of the *Sodalitium Beati a Maria*, and the rest good. Then to all the rest of the Fathers in the house, as Father *John Flood*, * hee who is their Champion to answer and write against the Protestants in *England*. And Father *Baker*, burfar of the Colledge, who keeps the bagges and provides necessaries. Besides, especial respect is due to the five Masters of the Schooles, to Father *Adrian* or *Tush*, which the Students call him from his owne mouth, to Father *Lacy*, the Reader of Poetry, and Master of the Syntax. Father *Henry Bentley*, and Father *John Compton* of Grammer, and Father *John Crater* of the Figures, and Father *Wilson* ouerseeer of the Print-house; and besides, dutie is to be giuen to the Portery, who is the Lord *Mountagnes* brother, who hath not as yet beene higher promoted; to the Burfar, Brewer, Taylor, Butler, Baker, Apothecary, Shooe-maker, Master of the Infirmary, who ouer looks the sick, the Clarke and Cooke which are all Lay brothers; which why they should be thus honoured with Capin and I know no reason, vnlesse they meane to pay them with respect of boyes for the disrespect they giue them themselves; yet

And likewise
ghostly Father
to the Students.

this may seeme sufficient for those, all which except Father *G. Kempe*, and Brother *Browne* were neither borne nor bred to deserue higher, being such as either misfortunes, debts or misdeeds had in ship wracks cast vpon coast, where onely perpetuall seruitude was their liberty, & misfortune their only fortune. Thus much for the obedience the Students are bound to bestow vpon Father leuites, & Lay Brothers. Let vs now descend to the Students: their chiefest quality is noble blood for the most part, to make such a Proselyte the Fathers compasse sea and land, perswading them that such a calling addes to their Nobility. Of others lesse eminent by birth, it is required they should at least equall, if not transcend in eminency of parts & wits, which in time would purchase better portions then men more nobly descended would haue afforded from inheritance. The number of the first ordinarily neither amounts aboue or vnder an 100. of the other 20. The obseruation of the distribution of the day is thus: Every morning the fife houre summons them vp, the first halfe is bestowed in making vp themselves and their beds, the place where they slepe is called a *Dormitory*, which containes three long Galleries topping the house: each of these is furnished with some 50. beds, distanced onely by a partition of boards; the next halfe houre the Chappell doth challenge their attendance, the Masse their deuotion, whosoever is absent shalbe sure to haue the vwelcome presence of Father *Thunder*. At six they go all to study in a large Hall vnder

*Nobilitas non
infortuna sed
in fortuna consistit
aristob*

vnder the first Gallery, where according to order each takes his seate, where they study one houre, and in the midst walkes Father *Thunder*, and sees they all keepe silence and bee diligent at their bookes; all are bound to bee there without budging at seuen, which is their houre of breakefast, they go downe two by two with their bookes vnder their armes, and first those in Rhetoricke vnto the refectory, where euery one hath for his part a peece of bread and butter, and beere as pleaseth him. The losse of this breakefast is their punishment whose names had beene giuen vp to the Prefect for having spoke *English* the day before, but within a quarter of an houre, each boy quits the Refectory, and repaires to the schooles; from seuen and halfe, vntill nine and better they are exercised in repeating and shewing what compositions they had made; after which time the Prefects and Masters leaue the schooles, and the Students of the three vnder schooles, go vp to those of the vpper, which read to them Greeke till tenne, at which houre euery one betakes him to his study vntill eleven, as in the morning before, then to dinner. After they haue raunged themselues a while, the Rector & Fathers enter, the elder saies Grace himselfe, or ordaines another, which being done, he placeth himselfe at the vpper end of the Table, the others in their order. All this while the Students monthes are shut, not from eating, but speaking, bestowing their eares vpon six other of their companions disputing three against three in two pews one ouerthwart the other, of such things

things which may rather helpe digestion to the Fathers, then benefir their owne vnderstandings, as whether their paternities had better eate flesh or fish, drinke wine or beere; and this dispute begins and ends with their dinner: At the Fathers meale both *Ceres* and *Bacchus* vouchsafe their company to sit, and that liberally too; their meat is what their delicacies can desire, that their Procurator caters for: the Abbey of *Wotton* two leagues distant, furnishing them with that fatnesse it was wont to afford the Monkes as you may read in *Owen*.

See *Lewin*
Owen.

Now let vs come to the Collegiats or Students, and their diet: First they are serued in by seuen of their owne rancke weekly and in course, and according to seniority each man hath first brought him a melle of broth which is the anti-past: afterwards halfe a pound of beefe which they call their portion, after an apple, or peece of cheefe for their post past, bread and beere as they call for it. When they haue ended the meale, the Rector enioynes silence to the disputants, & then rising from the table himselfe, stands and sayes Grace, which said the Students first go out one by one, each making his reuerence hat in hand to the Rector: next after, himselfe goes forth to heare them play their musicks, which is in a great Hall ouer the Refectory; thence vntill one of the clocke they recreate themselves in the Garden, thence each man to his study which is vntill two, then againe to the schools, so vntill foure and a halfe (as in the morning) at their Greeke and Latine

time exercises: then againe to their studies vntill six which is supper time, and in the same manner spent as dinner; saving that six others go into the pews, and after some short disputations, one of one side reades the Latine Martyrologe, and another after him the English, which containes the Legend of our *English* Martyrs, and Traitours together, sometimes two in one day.

The Students heare out the relation with admiring and Cap in hand to the memory of *Champion, Garnet, Thomas Becket, and Moore*. After this vntill seuen and a halfe, musicke vntill eight, they recreate themselves together, thence to their studies againe vntill halfe an houre bee past, so to their Letanies, and to prouide themselves to bed, but before they doe it for the most part they demand on their knees all the Prefects benedictions, otherwise they take nor themselves blest; then while they are disrobing themselves, one amongst them reades some miracle or new booke vntill sleepe close vp all, and Father *Thunders* noyse awake them in the morning. Discipline is here enough were it well bestowed; thus passe they their dayes and yeeres, saue Tuesdaies and Thursdaies when on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields; On this wise, dinner ended wee march forth of the Colledge by two and two, Father *Thunder* himselfe carrying vp the reare vntill wee are distant about a mile from the Towne, where wee walke, or play at ball or

D

bowles

bowles or other such games, till the clocke and our stomackes strike supper time, whence repairing to the Colledge, rost mutton is our prouision being not ordinary. Now let vs touch Sabbath affaires vnto which on Saturday on the after noone from foure till six, and after supper till eight all the Students confesse themselves to their ghostly Fathers aboue named : on Sunday morning at six of the clocke they hye to their studies, where they read sacred letters vntill seuen, from thence to the Chappell, and Congregation of our Lady, which is kept in one of the schooles, Father *Darcy* aforesaid being Prefect of that place, where sitting in a chaire, hee exhorts all to the honour of the Virgin *Mary*, declaring to them her great power and miracles; all the schooles are not admitted here vnto, but those onely whom the Prefect and his 12. Consultors approue of, which 12. Consultors are ordinarily termed his white boyes. The priuiledge of this sodality is that they haue graces, rosaries, and beades, Indulgences, Meddals and hallowed graines from his holinesse. In vertue whereof as the Prefect tels them being once admitted into the same society, they may obtaine pardon of all their sinnes past, and at the houre of their death, saying or but thinking on the name of Iesus, *Mary*, *Ioseph*, they are actually pardoned and freed from the paines of Purgatory, which otherwise had they not beene of this society they should haue endured.

With one of the aforesaid graines saying one

Ant

Aue Marie they may by the vertue of each deli-
 uer a soule from Purgatory. Besides on the day
 any that are in this sodality establisht, their sins
 are remitted, swearing fidelity, and stiling them-
 selues the Virgins slaues: On this manner each
 Sunday betwixt seuen and eight they spend
 their time and they all go to Masse, and receiue
 the Communion, thence to breakefast, after to
 the Study, whereas before they busie themselves
 in reading diuine stories till dinner; anon after
 dinner to their Church where they sing Ves-
 pers and Letanies to our Lady for *Englands* con-
 uersion, hauing written on their Church and
 Colledge doores in great golden letters, *Iesu,*
Iesu, conuertere Angliam, fiat fiat. These are onely
 the outsidcs of their profession; But now will I
 rippe vp the very bowels of these treacherous
 glosing Fathers: First those schollers who are
 Nobly descended and of rich parentage, they
 striue to allure by their honied words, and flatter-
 ring imbracings, indowing them with pictures,
 beads, meddals, *Agnus dei*, which they haue
 from *Rome*: Also that their baits may take ef-
 fect, they licence them to participate of all
 those wines and juncates prouided for their
 owne pallates, and if white boyes of a come-
 ly feature they bestow on them (though ill de-
 serving) the preheminence of the schooles. And
 with these is the Prefect of musicke most recre-
 ated, reading to them *Ouid, Hor. Catull* and *Pro-
 pertius*. As for the Interrogatory and confession
 of their ghostly Fathers, I referre you to *Peter*

demolin, which is intituled *Nouante du papisme*, where you may at large read those abominable abuses committed in their Interrogatories. Againe, a second baite is laid for those more graue then the former; for instance, a Gentleman of *Yorkshire* by name M^r *Henry Fairefax*, sonneto S^r *Thomas Fairefax*, who not yeelding to their inchanting allurements, one night being a sleepe in his bed, two Iesuities clad in gorgeous white as they had beene Angels, approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some stucke with wyery prickes, hauing vncouered him, they did after so sauage a manner raze his skinne, that he became for a while sencelesse, speaking vnto him in Latine that they were Angels sent from the Virgin to chastise him for some offences by him committed, viz. for resisting the power, and reuiling the proceedings of his superiours, exhorting him to that Order by vertue of the testimony giuen by the Virgin of the holy Order of the Iesuities, which said, they departed, and left the rest so faire astonished that they knew not whether they had beene Angels or diuels: the day dawning, he found his lineaments of such a purple die, that they kept their hue a month after: But somewhat to allay the fury of his torment, Father *Thunder*, and Father *Gibbins* perswaded him it was some diuine correction to the intent hee should take on him their habit; whereupon giuing credit to them, at 17 yeeres of age hee was admitted into their society, about foure yetres after

This they did
in imitation of
the two An-
gels that whipt
S. Jerome.

after Father *Thunder* blushed not to acquaint this Gentleman with the truth of it, and that it was onely done for his good, tract of time hauing now sufficiently digested his misery, and being by this time inur'd in their Orders, that howsoever (he so well approued of their demeanours) hee resolved to continue his abode with them.

The second example is that Father *Francis Wallis* alias *Clarke*, now Minister of the Colledge desired to allure to their Order, one Mr. *William Abinton* a Student in their house, onely sonne to Mr. *John Abinon*, in whose house the Traytor *Garnet* was apprehended for two reasons: First because hee was ingenious and well learned: secondly, because his Father had lost the greatest part of his meanes in behalfe of the aforesaid apprehension, the Iesuites also hauing made largesses of promises to requite the said losse in ample manner, could no otherwise doe for him but so. The course *Wallis* tooke was this, one morning seeing him passe by his window went after him, calling him by his name, and saying vnto him that a little before hee had heard a diuine reuelation from *S^t. Ignatius Loyola*, that the first Student hee saw going by his doore, he should declare vnto him he had chosen him to be one of his Apostles, and that without delay he must be for his orders; All which the young Gentleman hauing attentiuely heard, he doubted not of the truth of the vision, but before he would bee entered a Iesuite, hee craved the

This Gentleman liues now in England at his Fathers house in *Holborne*, &c hath affirmed to me due severall times the same: Besides I was in his company when it happened.

the space of a moneth to take farewell of his friends in *England*, which conditionally was granted, with a promise of a speedy returne: but he no sooner had arriued his owne Country shores, but he vtterly disclaimed their superstitious reueales.

The third example is *Mr. Herbert Crafts*, sometimes of the Vniuersity of *Oxford*, sonne to Sir *Herbert Crafts*, who trauailing to *S^r. Omers* to visit his Father who liued in the Towne, was by him and Father *John Flood*, brought to the *Romane* obedience, and though his Father was a good Catholike, yet he counselled him neuer to turne Iesuite. Yet for all that, they found out a way to draw him vnto them, which was a subtle and a craftie one indeed, viz. to entice him to take the spirituall exercise which he refused not being a matter of honour amongst the Catholikes to enter into; the order they obserue in taking of it is this: in 15 dayes space hee is appointed a chamber solitary, and sequestered from the rest, for this said space hee is to speake with none saue his ghostly Father, who directs him in the distribution of each day, one houre is to examine his conscience of what sinnes hee hath committed in times past, another time to say his prayers, and office of the Virgin *Mary*; another for the hearing of Masse, and saying of his Rosarie, but the principall to which the ghostly Father doth apply himselfe, is to giue that person certaine meditations made by *Ignatius Loyola* which are as follow. First, that me-

See the Spar-
ring discou-
ry. pag. 12.

meditation of the creation of the world: secondly, the creation of mankinde, and how much man is obliged and bound vnto God for his creation: thirdly, what a man ought to do for those apparent benefits which we receiue from his liberall hands: fourthly, that there is no way more certaine vnto saluation, then that of a Monasticall and solitary life: fifthly, the explanation of this question, what this solitary or Monasticall life is, which they answer, that it is to liue in a Monastery or Desart: sixthly, that all religious Orders at their first course and originall were holy, and sacred institutions, but by the corruption of time they haue lost their ancient purity: seuenthly, what a man is to doe for the surety of his saluation, seeing that (as it is their abhominable maxinie, with a kinde of a negative limitation) that any wandring from their Collegiate society, (which they terme their Paradise) into the world, can hardly attaine to the hope of saluation: eighthly, that that man which desireth the saluation of his owne soule, must renounce all the doctrine of the reformed Churches, and cleaue onely to their holy society; and that for two reasons: the first, that as all Orders at their first beginnings did obserue their injunctions punctually, but through their corruption and dissention for priority lost that efficacy which they had at their Foundation; so they suppose their Iesuiticall society being newly instituted, hath not had the time to be corrupted (their other societies of the Dominicans and Franciscans

v. *ibid.* p. 25.

*Idem docuit
Franciscus vid.
testimonium
Gregorij 9. su
sine testamenti
Francisci.*

cans being by their private dissensions much tainted. Secondly, that considering that their Grand *Ignatian* Saint being highly preferred to the Almightyes favour by the holy Ghost, and even paralleling him with our Saviour in that power of casting out Diuels, (if not rather procuring offer-tories by this fained power) thought that if other Orders had beene more strict then theis, hee had neuer founded his or this society.

And furthermore, they pretend that St. *Ignatius* receiued by diuine reuelation, that none of his Order should euer bee damned for 200 yeeres terme, and this they beleue as an Article of their Creed. In conclusion of all, they exhibit vnto him the meditation of death, and contemplation of the paines of hell, so by these meanes they wonne the Gentleman to their Order against the will of his Father. In this very exercise I my selfe was initiated for some 15 dayes space, but it was Gods pleasure to giue mee more vnderstanding then to bee led away with the rest. Besides these they haue yet further plots to bring their young Students in beliefe that they are well scene in Chyromancy, and can tell them their fortunes, and what are these thinke you? either they must be Iesuites, or looke for a disastrous end. Of these falsifying trickes I my selfe was an eye witnesse. Now let mee descend to their most barbarous proceedings, which are indeed numberlesse, but for auoyding prolixity, I will recount here a few: Some few yeeres since, there was one M^r. *Edward Hastings* at *Hurlston*, an ingenious young Gentleman,

man, whom when they could not draw vnto them by the meanes aforesaid, they exercised on him such Tyrannicall discipline, that the least fault he did they Stoically interpreted to bee equall to the greatest, and punisht him accordingly; this most cruell handling of him being intolerable, he writ to his friends and informed them thereof, most earnestly intreating them to send for him.* But their letters were intercepted by the Rectors hands, and answered by him a gaine, that he was wilde and head strong, and that it would proue his vtter ruine if ever hee came into *England*, which he perceiuing, he resolved with himselfe to leape over the Colledge wall, but being taken in the instant, Father *Thunder* clapt his buttocks till hee left him halfe dead, to make him an example; then sent him away with foure shillings in his purse to conduct him for *England*: so likewise they vsed.* Sir *William Brownes* sonne, and thus also they dealt with one M^r *Henry Taylor*, sithence Secretary to Count *Gondamar*, who hauing well felt the foresaid Fathers claps, was thence sent to *Rome* with a mission, and then also quickly weary of the same kinde of discipline, wrought meanes to depart from thence too, but they gaue him but forty shillings to conuey him to *England*, who tooke S^r *Omers* in his way to visit his mother there liuing where then Father *Alar* being resident, the Prouinciall of the *English* Iesuites, and shee remembring him of the struices that her late husband D^r *Taylor* D^r of the Law had done

There is no way to go out of this Colledge, or to write or receiue any letter, saue with consent of the Rector, for they are kept as in prison vnder locks and key.

This Sir *William Brown* died as S^r *Omers*.

for their Society, in protecting in his Chamber that Iesuite Father *Gerat*, a complotter of the Gunpowder Treason, and then interpreter to the *Spanish* Embassador in *England*, in consideration whereof, the Prouinciall *Blunt* gaue him a letter of fauour to *Gondamor* the then Embassador in *England*, where the letter was writ in this tenure, I intreate your Excellency to doe for this stragling sheepe who hath beene bred with vs, but refusing to take any more religious functions hath forsaken our Colledge; which Count *Gondamor* hauing read, made little account of the Gentleman, but notwithstanding reflecting vpon his fathers deserts, gaue him house roome and dyer, and afterwards perceiuing his dexterity of wit, made choise of him for his Secretaty, and now since the death of his Master, he is retainer to his Catholike Maiestie. These past, in the yeere 1622. Father *Baldwin* was elected Rector of the Colledge of *St. Omers*, who had lately suffered imprisonment in the Tower of *London* for seuen yeeres space, for suspicion of high Treason, was in the yeere 1619. by *Gondamors* intercession set free; this man insisting on the same steps with his predecessors, became the first *English* Rector of that Colledge, and the second yeere after, there was sent to this Colledge, a young Gentleman *Estephen Browne* by name, sonne and heire to Mr. *Anthony Browne*, Brother to the Vi-count *Admontague*: this Gentleman after two yeeres abode there, wearied by their tyrannycall discipline, and desirous to get his necke from

from their yoake, counterfeited a letter from his Father to the Rector of the said Colledge, and deliuered it to one *Higham* a booke seller, who liued in the Towne, and vsed often to the Colledge, who deliuered it to the Poste which comes weekly from *London* to *S. Omers*, to that end he should giue it to the Rector, which done, and the Rector vnclosing the letter, taking it to be his fathers owne writing, wherein he intreated to send his sonne ouer into *England*, and furnish him with all necessaries besides, which the Rector failed not to do vpon hope of his speedy returne; but he hauing priuately disclosed vnto one of his fellowes what his purpose and intentions were, was betrayed by his babbling, and well punished for a lyer; whereupon the Rector informed his Father what pranks he had plaid, and that if euer hee should bee in *England* hee much doubted he would turne Protestant; hereupon his Father sent word backe, that he should detain him there, protesting that hee was sorry to be father to so vntoward a sonne; and thus perforce they detain this young Gentleman to this houre; and such like courses they take with all that would leaue them; and if any escape them, and be after promoted to any place of honour, they traduce him and brand him with all titles of ignominy, and to this end they haue their Agents in all places of consequence to put in against them as witnesseth these that follow. Sir *Edward Bainham*, Sir *Griffin Markham*, the Archbishop of *Rhemes*, and *Father Bernard* a Bene-

Sometimes the
boy of *W. W.*
booke binder
in *London*.

dictine, and others whom in my seuenth Chapter I shall speake of at large.

Now let vs come to the Iesuites themselues what loue and vnity they mutually entertaine amongst them; and to their three seuerall professions: the first and chiefe of them are meere Machiauiilians, who doe nothing but imploy themselues in matters of State, and insinuate themselues into the secrets of great ones, and giving true intelligence to none, saue to the Pope and his Catholike Maiesty, whose sworne vassals they are; these obseruing no Collegiate discipline are dispenced withall by his Holines, as if they did God greater seruice in thus in-employing themselues, then following Collegiate courses. As for their religion, they make it a cloake for their wickednes, being most of them Athiests or very bad Christians; these are they that obserue these ten Commandements which follow.

- 1 To seeke riches and wealth:
- 2 To gouerne the world.
- 3 To reforme the Clergy.
- 4 To be still jocund and merry.
- 5 To drinke white and red wine.
- 6 To correct Texts of Scripture.
- 7 To receiue all Tithes.
- 8 To make a slaue of their ghostly child.
- 9 To keepe their owne and liue on another mans purse.
- 10 To gouerne their neighbours wife.

These

These ten Commandements they diuide into two parts, all for me, and nothing for thee: the charity they mainetaine each among other is none at all, for they labour with enuy; as for example, Father *Parsons* died at *Rome*, through griefe for not being made Cardinall, *Creswells* faction preuailing against him, and *Creswell* himselfe notwithstanding his seruices done to the Sea of *Rome* and State of *Spaine*, was by new vpstart Iesuities, exauthorized and ejected from his place, which was Prefect of the *English* Mission which is now by dispensation from the Pope conuerted into a Provinciall-ship, which was giuen to Father *Blunt*, who was lately in *England*, and wretched *Creswell* dyed about a yeere after at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, well stricken with yeeres, but farre more with discontent; on the 20 of *March* 1622. And their malicious projects haue cast out Father *Fosser* from being their Agent in the *Spanish* Court 1627. who for a Iesuite, which is rare, was an honest meaning man, and a very good fellow, and haue subborned in his place Father *North* a grand Matchiuillian, and thus they haue vsed diuerse others, as old Father *Flacke*, Father *Strange*, Father *Gibbins*. The second sort of Iesuities are those who preach, confesse, and teach youth, and enuy each other for the number of their schollers & ghostly children; they are besides in no small emulation about their owne worth and learning, reading for the most part to their white boyes loose and lasciuious Poems. A third sort of Iesuities

As you may
read in *Speede*
his Chronicle.

there are, not vnfitly termed simple ones; these are wonderfull austere in their life, of a scrupulous conscience, and brought vp to colour the courses and the Actions of the more cunning and politicke ones: of this rancke some foure yeeres since was one Master *S.* of whom the Iesuites got some 12000. pound sterling, but since he hath seene their juggling and cheating, hath left them, and returned to his true religion and Country; of this rancke also there yet liues Vi-count *Mountagues* brother, now Porter of the Colledge at *S^t. Omers*, of whom they haue got no lesse then 10000. pound sterling, of whom they report, that after his death his body shall worke miracles for the austerenesse of his life; of the same condition is *S^t. Gerard Kemps* brother, who is a Caterer to the Colledge, out of whose purse they haue pickt 2 or 3 thousands. These three seuerall ranckes and Orders aforesaid are growne to a faction, about the Iesuitrices or wandring Nuns, some allowing, some disliking them vtterly. This Order of Nuns began some 12 yeeres since, by the meanes of Mistresse *Mary ward*, and Mistresse *Twitty*, two *English* Gentlewomen, who obserue the *Ignatian* habit, and goe clad very like to the Iesuites, in this onely differing from other Nunnes: They walke abroad in the world, and preach the Gospell to their sex in *England* and elsewhere: The first that induced this Order of Nunnes, was Father *Gerard*, then Rector of the *English* Colledge at *Leige*, Father *Flacke* and Father *Moore* assisting him

him therein, but others oppugned them, as Father *Singleton*, *Benefield*, and *Flood*, refusing to giue them their *Ite pradicase*, but rather adjudging them to a retired and monasticall life, whereupon there hath risen no small variance amongst them; but in the meane space this foresaid Mistresse *ward* is become mother Generall of no lesse then 200 *English* damfels, being most of them Ladies and Knights daughters, who liue in their Colledges at *S^r. Omers*, *Leige*, and *Colen*, and from thence are for *England* to conuert their Country: it fell out that not long after their mother Generall went to *Rome*, with seuen or eight others to establish their Order with his Holinessse, which though hee confirmed not so fully; yet he gaue her a toleration, which being obtained, she procured another Colledge also to be erected in *Rome*, where shee hath vnder her gouernement about 100. *Italian* Maids; But from *Rome* the last yeere shee went to *Vienna*, where she hath likewise procured to be erected another Monastery, the Emperesse her selfe protecting her; but now she is daily expected in *England*, to take account of her she-Apostles labours; in a word to conclude, these Iesuistes endeavour to demollish all Orders and places of eminency aboue them; all which I obseruing, laboured with all possible meanes to get out of their clutches, and though I had promised them to turne Iesuiste, yet had I leaue to goe to *Sinill* with

Who were the
fairest of all
the rest, as
Mistresse
Vau, Stamly,
Portefene.

CHAP. III.

This fourth Chapter contains his departure from St. Omers, and voyage into Spaine, where on the Seas he with those eleuen in his company were taken by a States-man of warre, hauing beene in fight with them from seuen in the morning, till thre in the afternoone, after by the Captaine of the said man of warre, whose name was Iacob May, were boarded vpon a shippe of Hamburges, which they met with on the Seas bound for Spaine, in the which shippe after tenne dayes sayle, they were taken againe by a little Gally belonging to the Port of Sally in Barbay.



In the yeere 1622, August the first, we departed from St. Omers for Callis in France, where we were imbarked in a shippe belonging to Dunkerke, which was then newly loaded for S^t. Lucas in Spaine, hauing taken a false certification from the gouernor of Callis, that the ship and goods belonged thereunto.

This ship was of an 100. Tunne burden, carrying 12 peece of Ordnance, 40. men besides passengers, one Chirurgeon, and two Trumpeters. And we departed with seuen other ships in the company, and hauing sayled to the Promontory called Fines Terra, vpon the coast of Galisia we descryed a shippe coming from the coast of Portugall, which tooke his course aside of vs, at last wee perceiuing he discerned our

F

French

French colours, wee forthwith made towards him, who put out the *States* colours, but we supposing him to bee a *Pyrate* of *Argier*, *Sally*, or *Rocbell*, it would not be amisse to aboard him being so neere the coast of *Spaine*, not doubting within a few houres to take him, to the which end the Admirall with the other five being all *French*, joyned himsele to the Vice Admirall being the strongest of the company, they were conceited, it were best to let him goe; but the Vice Admirall desirous to contest with them prepared himsele for to fight, launching forth his boate, charging his Artillery, Muskets, and Murthering pieces, laying his traines of powder, nailing vp his decks, crossing the hatches with Cables, and hanging his gripling chaine on the maine Mast; which done, the Captaine of the Vice-Admirall *Jagues Banburge* by name, began to encourage his Marriners, telling how easie it was for seven to take one, not thinking the supposed *Pyrate* to haue had about 30 men, and 10 peece of Ordinance, whereupon the rest gathering together, resolved that the Admirall should make the first onset, and the Vice-Admirall the second, and the rest in their order; but the *Hollander* discerning vs to be *French* made no haste to escape vs, and hauing gotten the winde made towards vs with a desire to get some prouision of vs for his money, and we towards him, which seeing, hee hung out a flagge of truce, but our Admirall saluted him with two peeeces of Ordinance, our Vice-Admirall with foure, and the rest

rest in their order came on, which hee valiantly withstood, putting forth on each side some 14. brasse peeces of ordnance, not hauing before out about 4 or 5, his burden being some 200. Tunne, with an hundred and fifty men, and five Trumpeters, who turning about gaue vs two broad sides with his Ordnance, shooting three or foure of our ships through, and through our. Our Admirall and the other *French* ships seeing themselves deceiued, and that he was no Pyrate but a States man of warre, fled, leauing our Vice Admirall engaged in the fight. The Vice Admirall seeing how the case stood, said vnto vs 12. that we were now to dye with honour, or suruiue with infamy, and because wee were young and vnexpert in sea fight, to encourage the better made vs to drinke each one of vs a good draught of *Aqua vita* with Gunpowder; This done, he enioyned his Marriners to play on them with small shot, but they replying so stoutly, made our Marriners quickly quit the hatches and fly to their Ordnances ynderneath as their best defence, whereupon we kil'd the Master of their ship, which their Captaine perceiuing discharged more eagerly, and with the shot tooke off the sterne of our shippe, which our Captaine perceiuing grew desperate, euen sometimes minded to blowe vpon the shippe, in 12. shotes more they strooke downe our maine Mast, and kil'd our Chirurgion who newly was come vp from vnder the lowermost deckes, and saying these words, *si deus nobiscum qui contra nos*, was

slaine on a sudden with a common bullet, and hauing one hand on my shoulder, pulled mee downe along with him, his blood streaming out vpon me.

And thus after seuen houres fight they aboarded vs, with fire and sword massacring all those that came first to their hands, and after they had cleered the decks they desisted.

Then examining all that suruiued, amongst the rest they found vs 12 to bee *English* youths and passengers, and kindly entertained vs. Next day they meeting with a shippe of *Hamburgh* bound for *Spaine*, loaded with boards and beere, commended vs to him to conuey us to the foresaid *S^t. Lucas* in *Spaine*, surrendring vp all our furniture which wee brought in the *Dunkers* shippe, which shippe they carryed with them to *Holland*, being laden with very rich commodities to the value of 7000. pounds, and so thanking them for their affection to the *English* Nation we left them, and continued our course for *Spaine*, and coming to the Cape of *S. Vincent*, we desiered coming towards vs a little Gally, which we tooke to bee a Fisherman, and being destitute of victuals and prouision, we got vp the maine Mast and made signes vnto them for succour, hoping in an houre to haue gone with them on shore at the Fort of *S. Vincent*.

But our supposed Fishermen came sooner then welcome, for hauing first coasted vs round about, and perceiuing our vessell though great, yet of little defence (as in truth it was, all the

Mar-

Marriners being meere Anabaptists) came directly vpon vs, and wee getting on the hatches ready to leape into them; perceiued our Fishermen turned to a Gally of 18 oares on each side, hauing in him besides about 100. *Moores*, *Moriscoes*, and other runnagates, who comming within shot let fly at vs two peeces of Ordnances, and making a great shout altogether in signe of ioy they had gotten a prize.

And we seeing ourseues quite lost, strooke saile and submitted, they entring our shippe, tooke vs out into them, and sent our shippe with our Pilot and twelue *Moores* into *Sally*.

CHAP. V.

CHAP. V.

The fift Chapter declareth how he was sold with the rest in Sally, and the great misery they endured untill they were ransomed, and how the Merchant was paysoned by the Moores for redeeming them, and after his death how the Iesuites cheated his sole daughter and heire of the monyes which from vs was due vnto her, for those her Father disbursed in our ranome.

After we were taken by the the *Moores* (as aforesaide) wee were bound hand and foote, and cast into the Prow or forecastle of their Gally, where wee lay foure dayes space, not permitted somuch as to stirre from the place.

After these foure dayes past, and the seas growne calme, they vntyed our hands and feete, brought vs from the Prow to the board of the Gally to helpe them in rowing, putting foure and foure to an oare, but I being vnable to keepe stroake with the rest, was well beaten, & bound againe, and cast backe to the Prow, the rest doing their deuoiere, where kept close till night, then I enioyed their company.

At midnight, two *Moores* come downe vnto vs, & secretly selecting two of the youngest and fairest amongst vs, abused their bodies with insatiable lust, and on the next morning they stripping themselue starke naked, and powring out
water

water one vpon the others head, supposed by this washing they were cleansed from their new acted sinne.

Another night the *Moors* making merry vpon the decks, and halfe drunke with their drinke which they call *Opium*, our Marriners of *Hamburge*, and some *Portugall* Captiues which were with vs perceiuing such oportunity, we encouraged each other to rise vp against them, their weapons being below with vs, and one of the *Portugals* hands vntyed; whereupon we agreed, and this *Portugall* beginning to vntie the rest, was apprehended in the A& by the Captaine of the Gally, who comming downe in a fury, said that he knew what wee intended, and that hee could discouer in his sleepe, more treachery then wee could inuent being awake: And well might he do so hauing the helpe of their Priest with him who was a witch (as most of them are) and then putting the plotters to death, he fettered vs more strongly with irons.

And so coasting the coasts of *Spaine*, still expecting some other booties, but finding none, entered the straites of *Gibraltar* towards *Argier*, but the winde turning contrary, wee were constrained to repaire vnto *Sally*. And the day before our arriuall there, being destitute of vi-
duals, the Priest called their *Alfaqui*, conjured the fish of the sea to draw neere to the Gally, so that they tooke them vp with their hands, as many as sustained vs till wee arriued at *Sally*, where we were carried to the Castle, and there
cram-

crammed like Capons, that we might grow fatter and better for sale, and being brought to the market, were shared amongst them and sold.

And thus we were diuided to seuerall masters, taking farewell one of another with teares in our eyes, neuer thinking to meete any more: the price which was giuen for each of vs was 25. pound more or lesse, our masters being *Moriscoes*, which dwelt at the Castle.

The *Hamburges* likewise were sold in like manner, but in this respect were in farre worse estate, because they were sold to *Moores* in that Countrey, & therefore had lesse hopes of future redemption: But amongst the rest of our company I deemed my selfe the happiest, because I fell to the Captaine of the shippe, whose name was *Alligallan a Morisco*, who had bene banished with a 100000. more from *Spaine*, by *Philip* the third, vpon suspicion of treason. These *Moriscoes* came into *Spaine* with *Jacob Almanzor*, otherwise called *Alidor Caliph*, who conquered *Spaine* and brought them in with him, where they resided 500. yeeres, vntill the last extirpation as now said.

This *Morisco* carried me to his house, where fettering one of my legs with an iron chaine, and clothing me with a canuas suite, laid these injunctions vpon me: first he gaue me charge of his stable, and then to grind at his hand mill, and to draw water at the Fontaine, with many others of the like nature.

The victuals he gaue me were *Bereugnaes*,
Cab.

This Berce-
naes is like our
Turneps.

Cabbage, and Goats flesh ; As for my lodging it was in a dungeon in the market place, where they vse commonly to lodge their slaues, who reparaire there euery night about eight of the clocke, their masters manicing their hands before for feare they should make an insurrection, the number of them being about 800. being *Spaniards, Frenchmen, English, Italians, Portugals,* and *Flemmish*, our beds were nothing but rotten straw laid on the ground, and our couerlets peeces of old sailes full of millions of lice and fleas, so that we could take no rest, being constrained to put backe to backe and rub out the paine ; about fise of the clocke in the morning the doore being opened we repaired to our masters houses, and so to our wonted worke.

And it chanced on a time that I hauing not performed my ordinary taske, was beaten by my master so cruelly, that for a long time after I lost the vse of my left arme, which he perceiuing said, at most it was but the losse of a Christian dogge. Another time going to fetch water from the Fountaine, I chanced to make water against the Church wall, which a *Moore* seeing, presently made toward me, and asked whether it was the custome of my Countrey to doe so or no, if it was, it was not the custome of theirs, and thereupon beat mee till hee left mee halfe dead. A while after this, my Master perceiuing me to bee sicke and feeble, and not able to performe any seruice, gaue me leaue to see a *French* Merchant, by name *Ichon de la Goretta*, to see if I

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could

could perswade him to redeeme me; this Merchant traded from thence to *Sinill*, and *Cales*, and vsed to traffique for slaues and other commodities, to whom when I had opened my case, hee promised to do for me what possibly hee could, and hauing taken my name in writing, he presently told me he knew one of my name, whom (as it fell out) was my Vnckle, who was then the *English* Consull for the Merchants at *S. Lucas*, and thereupon hauing examined mee, and finding me to tell the truth, offered to my master 50. crownes for my ransome, but my master vterly refused it, then the Merchant rose higher, and gaue him the summe of sixscore crownes and vpwards, and so I was ransomed and set at liberty.

Now I began (hauing a *Moore* in my company for my conductor) to enquire after my companions, whom I found in the Castle, and in seuerall priuate houses, whom they scarce euer suffered to come abroad, especially the fairest and youngest, whose bodies they abused with their Sodomy. I hauing with much difficulty obtained to see them, tooke my leaue of them and went to the Merchant, acquainting him how I had beene with my companions, and intreating if hee could possibly hee would ransome them, who made great demurre for the present, not knowing them, and besides they being so many in number, that their ransome would amount to a farre greater summe of money then he could well disburse, whereupon I perswaded him

him that it would bee an exceeding charitable deed, and no lesse available vnto him, their Fathers and friends being men of great fashion in *England*.

So then at last the Merchant partly resolu'd to redeeme them, went to visit them, but most of their masters would not part with them vpon any termes, which the Merchant perceiuing, betooke himselfe to the *Gouernor* of the *Castle* who was his very great friend, and presenting him with a diamond ring of 600. crownes price, procuring the *Gouernor* to buy them for himselfe, who did it, and gaue for them, some 30. pound, some 40. pound a peece.

Which done, hee deliuered them vp to the Merchant, which the *Moors* their said masters vnderstanding, came in great rage and tooke them out of the Merchants house where wee were altogether expecting to be imbarcked the next winde for *Spaine*, but one of their masters saying I was the occasion they were like to loose their slaues, drew his Cemiter vpon me to kill me, but I betooke my selfe to my heeles, and tooke sanctuary in the *Gouernors* house, whom when I had informed how the case stood, came out with his guard and protected me, and tooke my companions from their masters againe, and put vs all in a house neere his owne, with a guard of 12 musketiers to defend vs till such time as the Merchants shippe was ready for *Spaine*.

Hereupon the *Moors* their masters were further enraged, and hauing plotted together,

said they would haue them to be gelded, and to be sent for Eunuches as a present to the King of *Marruecos* to attend vpon his 300. wiues, so they went to the Gouvernor and declared this their minde vnto him, the Gouvernor was much perplexed, not daring to deny any thing which was for his King.

Whereupon the Gouvernor not knowing any other way to preuaile, intreated them that they would not do so, and that vpon a greater occasion they should command him greater matters, and so with perswasions and good words he obtained his will, and we being freed from all danger, and the Merchant ready to depart for *Spaine*, one of the aforesaid *Moors* presented him with a poysoned tart, to the end he dying therewith, they might recouer all their slaues. But as it pleased God this poyson wrought not with him for a day and a halfe, for after dinner hee tooke his leaue of the Gouvernor being as yet sound, and the Gouvernor brought him on ship-board, taking vs 12. along with him, where departing, we all gaue him most humble and hearty thanks, as the sole instrument of our most happy deliüery. And thence hauing hoysed vp sayles we went on our voyage, and scarcely hanning sayled the space of halfe an houre, the Merchant began to waxe wonderfull sicke, and to raue, and withall to complaine of the dart, which the master of the shippe seeing, turned his course to *Mammora*, a towne now belonging to *Spaine*, eight leagues from *Salley*, where anchoring that night, we expected the morning tyde to enter the

the Port, the morning tyde being come wee carryed our Merchant on shoare, and I being about to lay him on a bed, he presently expired in mine armes; not making any will or disposing of his goods: Next day he was buried with all honour the Gouvernour of the Towne and Souldiers could exhibit, we 12. carrying torches before his corps to the Church, sang the *requiem* and dirges of the dead, and the Priest celebrated masse for his soule.

Which Ceremonies ended wee returned to our ships, and being ready to depart with the next morning tyde, there drew towards *Mammora*, the *Moore* whom they call the Saint of *Salley*, with 30000. other *Alarabes*, and assaulted it with such fury and shouting, as if heaven and earth were come together, then making their onset were valiantly repulsed, the towne being assisted with 150 Marriners, and Passengers out of our shippe and pinnaces, but especially by two *French* Gunners who neuer let fly in vaine, the *Spanish* Gunners missing for the most part.

Thus a great part of the *Moores* being slaine, the rest fled with their *St.* backe againe to *Salley*.

And we two dayes after departing the towne, continued our course for *Cales*, but drawing neere the City of *Alarache*, we were chased by three men of warre of *Argier*, so that wee were forced to take shelter vnder the Castle of *Alarache*, where I and another of my companions got on shoare, vnwilling to venture any further in the ship, but finding there a lighter boate of the Gouvernors ready for *Cales*, wee embarkt our

selues therein, being accompanied with one Captaine and a Dominican Fryer, and when we were neere *Cales* the Fryer began to tell the Captaine of the best *Curtesians* in the towne, but in the midst of his story he perceived a *Turkish* Barke making towards vs, which broke off his discourse, and droue him to mumble ouer his mouldy beades, and say his Breuiary, and office to the Virgin *Mary*. But hauing gotten on the *Spanish* shoare, told what was behinde of his former discourse.

Here I departing with my other companion, went to *St. Lucas* which was three leagues off to my Vnckles house, where I was receiued and entertained with no little joy; where also ten daies after, the rest of our company arriued, with whom being furnished for my journey accompanied them to their Colledge in *Siuil*, whence taking my leaue I left them, being not willing to tast any more of their discipline, and wishing them withall to take order to satisfie the Merchants daughter, hauing already done it for me.

The Rector made answer for them to me, that he would take that to his charge.

And so I went to the Court of *Madrid* to visit my Parents and friends who knew not what was become of me, where being entertained with no small joy, I opened to my Father the misery I had suffered and acquainted him with the Iesuites practices at *S. Omers*, and the reasons wherefore I left them; this my Father hearing, grew into dislike with the Iesuites, but especially when he vnderstood that the Rector of the Colledge

ledge at *Sinill* had cheated the Merchants daughter whose father lost his life in ransoming their schollers, which cheat was contriued on this manner. The Iesuites of *Sinill* hauing beene informed that the Merchant disbursed not ready money for their ransome, but was to pay it at his returne, now (he not returning) they affirmed that they thought in conscience they were out of debt for the matter, neuer considering that the Merchant had left his warehouse fraught with the value of 10000. crownes behind, which their deceit his daughter now seeing sued them in the law, but the Iesuites so possessed the Iudges that they ouerthrew her in the cause, so that now she was left destitute of Father and goods, the foresaid *Moore*s & Iesuites being trebly paid.

Now the Iesuites wrote to *England* to their friends for their ransomes, which being speedily sent, they enjoyed themselves.

Moreouer they made a Tragicall-Comedy of our voyage, whereby they got much money and honour, whereupon all people admired Gods providence, and our deliuey out of such manifest dangers, which the Iesuites ascribed only to their protector *S. Ignatius* we being their schollers, and thereupon they collected no small summes of money, which they pretended was to pay for our ransoming.

And now they keepe these schollers in the Colledge studying vntill such time which is about 2 yeeres hence, when they shalbe ordained Priests and Iesuites to bee sent to conuert their Country.

All are there
liuing, sauing
onely *Comers*
who dyed vpon
his arriual
at *Sinill* thorow
the misery he
endured.

CHAP. VI.

This sixth Chapter containes diuerse remarkable things touching the Iesuites and Monkes, and also the death of his Father in Madrid, where after his voyage hee liued two yeeres, vntill his Catholike Maiesty nominated him his Captaine for Flanders.

IN the yeere 1623. I arriued at *Madrid* as aforesaid, where I resided with my Parents liuing in peace and tranquillity, vntill such times as there came to *Madrid*, that magnanimious and vertuous Prince *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, now King of great *Britaine*, whose voyage procured the wonder of the world, the like being neuer heard or read of; but leauing the description thereof to more skilfull pennes then mine owne, I returne to my intended subiect. First then the Iesuites perceiuing what finall accounts I made of returning vnto them, gaue me ouer for a cast-away, and sought by all meanes they could to disgrace me to my parents and friends, but I being afore acquainted with their dealings, kept me out of their clutches. Now the Earle of *Carle* the Lord *Hayes* by name, arriued at *Madrid*, tooke me from my Father and made me his interpreter for the time of his abode in *Spaine*, and after his departure I past my time to and fro in diuerse *English* Gentlemens company, still expecting

pecting the conclusion of the match betweene *England* and *Spaine*, and hoping thereby to bee admitted into the seruice of *Donna Maria* the Infanta whom my Father had tutoured in the *English* tongue, and had also the promise of all courtesies hee could possibly do him, and thus passing my time, I fell into acquaintance with M^r. *Francis Browne* sonne & heire to the Vicount *Mountagne*, and M^r. *Henry Barty*, the now Lord of *Lindsays* brother, one M^r. *Anthony Inglefield* the foresaid M^r. *Brownes* cosen germane and Earle of *Bristols* Page. This M^r. *Browne* had a Benedictine Monke to his Tutor whose name was Fryer *Bennet*, alias *Smith*, who through the aduice of another Benedictine Monke one Father *Boniface*, tooke him out of the Earle of *Bristols* house, and put him to a Priests house in *Madrid* to bee tutour'd and brought vp in learning, telling him that it was very absurd that such a Gentlemans sonne as he was should be Page, and that especially in *Spaine*.

But their intent was to make him one of their owne order, and so get his meanes away from him, for they enioyned the Priest to looke to him very narrowly, and not suffer him to go abroad, without either going himself, or else sending a faithfull companion along with him, and that vpon Sundayes and Holidayes hee should bring him along with him to his cosens house to dinner, where I meeting afterwards with him, and growing intimate with him and his cosen, they complained to mee what seuerity the

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Monks

Monks exercised vpon them, but especially vpon Mr. *Inglefield*, inticing him daily to take their habit vpon him, saying, that there was not such an order to be found in the whole world besides, and that he should bee admitted into the company of any Duke or Prince, and moreouer reckoning vp how many Popes had beene of their Order and the like. As for Mr. *Browne* they kept him in so close, that he rather liued the life of a Monke then a Courtier, for they made him eue-ry day to meditate vpon death, and the danger of liuing in the world, thinking thereby to draw him to their Order, at least to be well affected thereunto. Likewise they made him say the office of our Lady, and their grand Priests breuiary, and so at length they got such a hand over him, that they made him oft times go on foote whilst they rode about junketting in his coach; but now leauing the Monkes awhile, let vs come to the Iesuities and *Austen* Fryers.

First how the Iesuities went about to seduce to them one Mr. *Henry Challoner*, sonne to Sir *Thomas Challoner*, late Tutor to Prince *Henry*: this young Gentleman not contenting himselfe with the bare knowledge of Arts, and liberall sciences at home, but desiring likewise to bee more really and experimentally informed by visiting forreigne parts, imbarckt himselfe at *Douer* for *S. Lucas* in *Spain*, where being arriued tooke his way by *Siuill* to *Madrid*, and at *Siuill* he went to the Colledge of *English* Iesuities to see the discipline and government thereof, and the Iesuities

Suites seeing him to bee but tender of yeeres, made full account to draw him to their Orders by their flattering words and inticements, telling him as yet he was in a great errour, that it were his best course to admit of the *Romane* Catholick faith without which there is no saluation; but he demeaned himselfe so discreetly that they could not possible worke him over with all their enticements. Hereupon seeing they could not preuaile by their arguments and inticements the kept him in their Colledge perforce, where considering in what strait he now was, contriued the meanes of his liberty after this manner: he told them that hee had a brother a neere retainer to his Highnesse of *Wales*, who had sent for him to preferre him to his seruice, which the Iesuites hearing dismissed him speedily, for feare they should incurre some great displeasure. And so taking his leaue he tooke his journey for *Madrid*, where by the way hee met with a certaine *Austin* Fryer, which was then traouailing for *Madrid*, whose company hee enioyed to the foresaid *Madrid*, but on the way the Fryer well obseruing the comelynesse and ingenious looks grew forthwith inamoured with him, insomuch that he desired to be his bed fellow, and in condition thereof he promised him a nights lodging with his sister, who for her beauty was then paraleld but by very few in all *Spaine*, but this young Gentleman not giuing way to his requests, as exceeding the bounds of reason and modesty, left the Fryer much perplexed in his

vnnaturall desires; when they came to *Madrid*, the Fryer went to his Couent, and this young Gentleman to the Court, where hee was entertained by his Highnesse, who gaue charge to his Secretary that he should want for nothing, telling him that his Father had beene a second Father to his brother whose god-sonne hee was; thus passing his time at the Court vnder the Princes protection and care, was here also as before at the *Siuill* Colledge assaulted by one Father *Foster*, but he put him off as the rest. A little after he returning into *England* with his Highnesse, now my Father continued in his tutorship of the Infant vntill he fell sicke and dyed, *November* the last, 1623. the chiefe occasion of his death being this: the Iesuites and their dependants seeing that he consulted not with them as in times past, for finding himselfe wonderfully mistaken in them and their religion, said it was high time for him to looke to his owne soule, and yet he doubted not if it pleased God but hee would saue one. Whereupon the Iesuites endeauoring by all possible meanes to exauthorize him vnder hand, informing the Infanta that his disease the cough of the lungs might proue infectious to her person; vpon this shee sent her Physitians to visit him, and they finding it otherwise, she continued him in her seruice.

But a little after hee being aduertised by his friends of the Iesuites plots and information against him, and seeing also the same himselfe, went home, and after the eight dayes space with sicke.

sicknesse and discontent hee dyed, leaving his place to one Father *Boniface*, in whose Church he was buried, his body being accompanied by the Earle *Gondamar* and other Nobles of the Court, and all the seruants of the Infanta, with many other *English* Gentlemen, as Mr. *Barry*, Mr. *Browne*, Sr. *Edward Bainham*, Mr. *Inglefield* and others; the dirges and *requiems* and other ceremonies ended, my brother and I went to kisse the Infantas and *Don Oliuares* his hands, who most graciously receiued vs, and procured vs our Fathers pension.

This past, I liued at *Madrid* at my mothers house 7 or 8 monthes, in which I continued my former friendship with M. *Browne*, and M. *Inglefield*, but especially with M. *Inglefield*, who told me againe how vehemently hee was vrged and importun'd to turne Monke, whereupon I dissuaded him from it, which Father *Boniface* smelling out, gaue order to his tutor to refraine my company, which M. *Inglefield* took so grievously, that on the Sunday following when his tutor was saying Masse at the high altar got from him, and came to me where I entertained him with all respect and courtesie. But Father *Boniface* vnderstanding where hee was, came to him, and perswaded him to returne to his tutor, but seeing he could not preuaile by perswasions, thought to do it by threates; but all in vaine, for the young Gentleman was resolu'd rather to dye then to turne Monke, which Father *Boniface* seeing returned to his Couent as wise as he came.

A little while after, he counsell'd Mr. *Bennet* the aforefaid Mr. *Brownes* tutor, to conuey him to *Rome*, which he did, and intreated Sr. *Griffin Markam*, and Sr. *William Stanley* who then liued at the Court, and with whom I daily kept company, to perswade me to follow the warres, supposing thereby in my absence to regaine Master *Inglefield* with their perswasions : I presently gaue care, and hauing got audience of his Maiesty, I intreated him for a commission and patent for a land company in *Flanders*, which his Maiesty forthwith granted me, and withall gaue mee 200 crownes for my *viaticum* : so taking leaue of my mother and friends, I tooke my journey for *Flanders*, but in the meane space, M. *Inglefield* receiued a letter from his Father, in which hee enioyned him to returne to the Vniuersity of *Doway* in the Prouince of *Artois*, where his yonger brother was a Student, which foresaid Vniuersity was but foure leagues out of my way, and so we resolued to trauaile together, and a day before we departed, Father *Francis Fosse* came to visit vs, and inuited vs to accompany him the next day to *Vallidolid*, it being but two leagues out of the way to *Flanders*, at whose request M. *Inglefield* and my selfe resolued to goe with him, but especially for the great desire wee had to see the *English* Colledge there ; whereupon the next day wee departed to *Vallidolid*, where after three dayes journey we arriued, and were inuited forthwith after our arriuals by the Rector and other Fathers of the Colledge to lodge

lodge with them, whose request we accepted of, staying with them that night at supper, and bedtime being come, they lodged *M. Inglefield* at one end of the Colledge and my selfe at the other, telling vs it was not a custome among them for two to lye together, whereupon I betooke my selfe to my rest, and hee to his : And I being in bed, the Sub-Rectör and two of his schollers went to his Chamber, and after some conference had with him, they brought him certaine jackets, & sweete meates with the best wine in the towne, telling him that if hee would be pleased to stay with them in their Colledge, he should haue all the respect and honour which a Gentleman of his quality may challenge. Furthermore they shewed him the sepulcher and monument of his great Vnckle *S. Francis Inglefield*, sometimes priuy Counsellor, & Master of the Wards to Queene *Mary*, and King *Philip*, who had also beene buried in their Colledge, and had beene as they say one of their chiefe Benefactors, and for his sake they were bound to giue him respect, and the best counsell they could : but hee replied that he must with all hast make for *Doway*, sith his father had sent for him to come thither : on the next morning as soone as I rose I went to his Chamber, where he told me of all occurences and passages with the Iesuites the night past, which hauing done wee resolved to depart after dinner, but the Rectör, and Father *Fesser*, & Father *ward* the Sup-Rectör, very earnestly besought vs to stay with them two dayes longer,

longer, because they had a Lay brother *John Hill* alias *Wood* by name, who was ther for *Flanders*, and would be for our company if we would stay so long for him, which we did. This *Hill* had beene sometimes a Pyrate, and Captaine of a shippe belonging to Sir *Francis Mannering*, who comming for *England*, *Hill* with drew himselfe, and fled to *Ligorne* in *Italy*, where giuing all that he had got by Pyracy to the Pope, and the generall of the Iesuites for the remission of his sins, at last turned Iesuite himselfe: whilst we expected the company of the said *Hill*, the Iesuites continued their banquetting and collations in *M. Inglefields* Chamber, but seeing at last how little they preuailed in their purposes dimist vs, *Hill* going along with vs, whom wee found to bee a crafty companion, and one who with his subtile artifice and skill laboured to entice *Mr. Inglefield* to *S^t. Omers*, which the better to effect, he sowed dissension betwixt vs as wee trauailed to *S^t. Sebastians*, where hee went to the Iesuites

This residency
the Iesuites
got by cheating the
Priest of the
towne about
6. yeeres since.

* Residency, and we to an Inne in the towne, but the day following this brother *Hill* came to our lodging, and in my absence inuited him to dine with him at the Residency, with whom he went, and after dinner the Iesuites perswaded him to leaue my company, *Hill* having informed them how I had affronted him in the way, and besides that the way I resolued to take was very dangerous and chargeable, sith I was to go by land, and through many desarts in *France*, and the lands of *Burdeaux*; which arguments had so farre forth
pre-

preuailed with him, that had I not by a desperate search and enquiry by chance found him out, he had beene gone by sea to *S^t. Omers*, with *Hill*, but when I met with him and askt him his resolution, hee told me he would goe by sea, vrging me with the aforesaid reasons of the Iesuites, which I hauing forthwith confuted and cleered my selfe, wee instantly resolved to take post-horses, and continue in our journey by land, and on the very same day we rode to *S. Iohn Lucey* in *France*, and *Hill* followed vs, chusing rather to loose all the prouision hee had provided for sea, then to leaue *M. Inglefields* company: so posting on through the desert of *Bordeaux*, finding my selfe cleere from the danger of the inquisition, and falling into words with Brother *Hill*, they gaue occasion of blowes, at last after halfe an houres fighting, being by *M. Inglefield* parted, who inclined to my side, the which brother *Hill* perceiuing lost his labour in that he intended, reconciled him vnto me, and that night in token of an humble reconciliation, supplied the place of an Oastler in pulling of my bootes, so arriuing at *Bordeaux*, being weary with riding Post, we agreed with the messenger to trauell with him to *Paris*, giuing him euery man five pound apiece (the journey being 300. miles) to defray our charges, whence comming within foure leagues of *Orleanse*, some iests passing betweene *M. Inglefield* and a *Frenchman*, *Hill* perswaded *M. Inglefield* who did not vnderstand the *French* tongue, that hee was abused by the *Frenchman*,

which gaue him occasion to strike him ouer the face, whereupon the *Frenchmen* which were in company assaulted vs, & had it not been for a *Recheleer* we had been slaine, who related vnto him that he was misinformed by Brother *Hill*, which they considering, dry-basted brother *Hill* and left vs. Afterwards comming to *Orleance*, *Hill* complained to the Iesuites in the *French* Colledge of the seeming abuse offered vnto him, vpon which they pretending to bee Christs followers, perswaded him that if he tooke a blow on the right eare, hee should turne the left also, where seeing him selfe so slighted in his complaint, railed extreemely against them, not deeming them worthy to be couered with the robes of their disorderly Orders, and thinking them to be a disgrace to all others of that society. From thence continuing our iourney till wee came to *Paris*, calling him there to an account of the money which wee deliuered vnto him being our purse-bearer, found his reckoning short by 7. pound, which he pretending to haue lost, gaue vs reason to discard him; wee traauiling by our selues from *Paris* to *Doway*, at which place leauing M^r. *Inglefield* with his brother, and Doctor *Kellison* President of the *English* Colledge, I resolved from thence to *Brussels*, and so to *Bredah*, but being invited by M^r. *Francis Fowler* the night before I departed to the Caterers house, I found at supper, the L. S. some, M. F. S. and M. T. A. and M. W. P. where supper ended, M. P. floting in his cups, began a* discourse concerning the casualties

Which discourse began by reason of their intemperate drinking of Muscadine, which was the incendiary of some quarrells the day before.

ties we are subiect vnto in this world, preferring the Order of a Franciscan before others. To who I answered that on condition hee would turne Fryer, I would turne Monke, I being seconded by M.S. and M. *Fowler*, which their jest at last turned to earnest, whereupon M.P. disrobing himselfe of all his rich apparrell, gaue them to his Hoste *Edmunds*, who being potshotten and perceiuing the Moone to shine bright through the windowes, said with a loud voyce, that the holy Ghost was descended, and opening his armes to receiue it fell downe backward and broke his pate, from thence being carryed to his bed, wee continued drinking to our new vocations till the day peept out, at which time reeling to the Franciscan Monastery entered himselfe into their Order, they neuer examining the cause of this suddaine vocation, being glad of such a prize, shaued his crowne and inuested him in their ornaments, M.S. and M. *Fowler* going to the Monkes were admitted with the like ioy at the same instant. But I taking my leaue of them at the monastery doore, said that I for my part was onely in jest with them. But this being noyfed about the Vniuersity, it came to Doctor *Kellisons* care, vnder whose charge these new Fryers were, who sent for me, and said he much admired that such a thing should happen in my company, and if that they had intended religion they might haue beene secular Priests in his Colledge, it being for them more profitable and honorable; I answered that I thought it impossible

For so they
terme all the
first yeere.

to gouerne the wils of other men, and supposed my selfe happy in keeping my selfe from the like shauing. Vpon this answer the Doctor demanded of me in what case they were when they entered themselues, to whom I said they might thanke their god *Bacchus* more then any thing else for their new orders, which he hearing tooke his leaue of me and went to the Franciscans, accompanied with M^r. *Bredley* a Priest M^r. *P. cozen*. So I leauing the Vniuersity went to *Bruxels*, and from thence to *Bradab*: but *Bradley* being denied enterance by the Fryer, who said it was against their Orders for any one to speake with any of their Nouices, * leapt ouer the Garden wall, & got vnder his Cozens window, calling & saying vnto him, *Cozen, Cozen*, consider I pray that you haue taken a religious Order without knowledge of mother, brother, or kindred, and that your vocation is not good, being vndertaken in a hot braine. His Cozen hearing this & being counsell'd by the Fryers, he opened his window and said, *discedite à me Satana*. Six dayes after being in a better temper, perceiuing his owne folly, desired to depart from thence, which hee did with great difficulty, for hee was perswaded by the Fryer, that if euer hee departed from them, being entered, he lost the saluation of his soule. To whom he answered that hee intended this journey for *England* to receiue his portion; and taking leaue of his friends to returne againe. Vpon which promise they suffered him to depart. Thence comming into *England*, was receiued of his

his friends, and not suffered to returne, onely sent a summe of money to maintaine their Couent. The Fryers perceiuing that he should neuer returne, preached against his Cozen B. and other Priests for diswading him from his returne. But concerning M. S. and M. Fowler, who were entered into the Benedictine monastery, whose example encouraged M. Alex. Wy, and M. Edward More to follow them. But the Monks being more subtile then the Fryers, vsed these men with all the courtesy they could, that they might induce their Order. After these kindneses they bare a more rough hand ouer them, and amongst the rest Doctor Radisend their President, vpon slight occasion enioyned these Gentlemen to pennance, which was, that they should prostrate themselves at the inward Chappell doore whilst the rest of the Monks came in and sang Vespers. Whereupon some of the braver sort to shew their authority, would tread somewhat hard vpon them, and their long lying on the ground, with their hard pressing, caused them to let flye backward, insomuch that the sent compelled the Fryers to depart the Chappell. A while after these Gentlemen perceiuing their hard vsage, departed their monastery, resoluing for England, although they had promised (desiring to be freed from their bondage) to make a speedy returne, which they neuer performed to this houre.

CHAP. VII.

CHAP. VII.

This Chapter containeth the state and demeanour of the English Fugitives under the King of Spaine his Dominions and else where, with a Catalogue of the Colledges and Monasteries belonging to our English Iesuites, Monkes, and Seminary Priests beyond the Seas.



Vt gentle Reader, giue me leaue a little to digresse, and reckon vp vnto you the state of our *English* Fugitiues in the Court of *Spaine*, and first and formost *S. Anthony Shurley*, who stiles himsele Earle of the sacred *Romane* Empire, and hath from his Catholike Maiesty a pension of 2000. duckees *per annum*, all which in respect of his prodigality is as much as nothing. This *S. Anthony Shurley* is a great plotter and projector in matters of State, and vndertakes by sea-stratagemis to innade and ruinate his native Countrey, a iust treatise of whose passages would take vp a whole volume.

Next vnto him there is one *Sir Edward Raimham*, who was a grand comploter of the Gunpowder treason, and an agent for all the rest to *Flanders*, *Rome*, and *Spaine*, at which place hee lined for foure or fve yeeres in great reputation and esteeme. In *Spaine* he grew familiar with *Creswell*, but the Gunpowder treason taking no effect, they forthwith fell to difference, and hauing spent 12000 pounds sterling which he car-
ried

ryed out of *England* with him, he fell into great misery wherein he liues to this day, and (because his plot failed) he is neither countenanced by his Catholike Maiesty, nor by the Iesuites who seduced him. I being in his company at *Madrid*, and telling him of *Creswells* death, he made answer that hee hoped he was in the deepest pit of hell, hauing beene the occasion of his ruine, with many others.

Likewise there is one *M. John Persall*, who is a meere formalist, and hath for his pension of his Catholike Maiesty 20. crownes a month: but were it not for *Don Duarte* brother to the Duke of *Braganza*, who relieues him now and then, he might starue with hunger notwithstanding his pension.

There is also one *M. William Sadler*, who hath 40. crownes monthly pension from his Catholike Maiesty, who neuertheless were it not for his wiues sake he might keepe lent all the yeere long, for she with her daughter brings him gold and siluer without going to the *Indies*. Moreover there is one *M. Henry Butler*, which teacheth his Catholike Maiesty to play on the Violl, a man very fantastickall, but one who hath his pension truly payd him for his fingers sake. Also there is one *M. Burson* who liues by his wits. Also there is one mistresse *Mary Nienpersons* who liues by trading.

These pensions are but only as a baite to allure others: for they are seldom or neuer paid.

Againe, there is one *M. Anthony Pinto*, sometimes a seruant to *Creswell*, who seeing how ill the *English* Fugitiues were treated, discarded the

the name of an *English* man, and now passeth for a *Spaniard*, and thereby liueth faire better then the rest, being one no lesse subtile then his master: thus much for the *English* secular Fugitiues of note at *Madrid*.

But now let vs come to the Clearkes and religious men. First, to the *English* Iesuites whose Agent and Procurator generall is Father *North*, one for policy, very subtile and dangerous. This *North* was created D.D. in *Paris*, and was sometimes Vice-President of the Colledge of *Doway*, and afterwards turned Iesuite. Agent and Procurator generall for the *English* Monks, is one Father *Boniface*, a very crafty fox, and a Smiths sonne in *Redding*, hee is so ambitious and haughty, that he will not acknowledge his parentage, but giues out he is some great Gentlemans Son. As for the secular Priests they haue one *Miffenden* for their Procurator generall, a simple fellow, but wonderfully malicious. Now touching those of the *Scottish* Nation which reside in the Court of *Spaine*, there is none of account but Colonell *Simple*, who betrayed a towne in *Holland* to the *Spaniards* some 30 yeeres since, and receiued 25000 crownes for requitall of his treachery, and now living in *Spaine*, hath lately begun a foundation of a *Scottish* Seminary, the Prefect or Rector whereof, he intendeth to make his base sonne *Hugh Simple*, whom he hath trained vp in the *Spanish* Iesuites Seminaries, one who may proue as treacherous a companion as euer was his father. For his Maiesty now of *England*,

land, being in the Court of *Spaine*, hee gaue vp diuerse petitions & aduertisements to the King and Counsell of *Spaine* that they should not conclude any match with *England*, vnlesse there should be erected in each Vniuersity vnder our King his Dominions a Colledge of Iesuites for the trayning vp of youth in the *Romane* faith and doctrine, and to shew himselfe the more zealous, printed these said aduertisements with his name subscribed, and deliuered them to his friends of the Court. As for the *Irish* Fugitiues, there are more of them then of any other, the streete wherein they lodge is by the *Spaniards* termed the lowlie streete, and as for their quality, saue these that follow: First, he that pretends to be Bishop of *Aramath*, and *Dublin*, then the Earle of *Beere-huon*, with two or three more of the King his Pages, all the rest are meere cheaters and vagabonds. The said Bishop and Earle are Agents for *Tyron* and *Terconwell*, who liue in *Flanders* in the Archdutchesses Court, and from them to other Papiests in *Ireland*, they daily importune his Catholike Maiesty & his Counsell to inuade the said Kingdome with an army, not doubting but it shall bee deliuered vp into his hands, from which their sollicitation they could not forbear euen when our King was in *Spaine*. And thus much for the *English*, *Scottish*, and *Irish* Fugitiues which are at this present resident in the Court of *Spaine*. Now for the Colledges & Seminaries of the Iesuites, Monks, and Fryers, and other Seminary Priests, I remit the

Reader to *Lewis Owen* his running Register in the publike Library at *Oxford*, of which he may at large see which I will here but name; as the Colledge at *Valladolid*, and that at *Sinik*, and the Residence at *Madrid*, and another at *St. Lucas*, another at *Lisbon*, of which a secular Priest, one *Numan* by name is the head, who is now in suite with the Iesuites about the propriety thereof, but especially because there is one *Don Pedro Co-sinio* a *Portugall* Gentleman, who was once gouernor of *Baia* in *Brazil*, who by reason of his great corruption and vnlawfull gifts he receiued there at his returne from *Spaine*, fearing least he should bee examined by his Maiesty how hee came by these great riches, he had to bring the world into a good conceite of him professed that he would build a Colledge for the education of 100 *English* youths, which after they had beene trained vp there, might returne to their Countrey and conuert many to the *Romane* obedience, of which Colledge hee promised the said *Numan* to be head, and likewise hee made the same promise to the *English* Iesuites, that one of them should bee head, if his Holinesse would approue thereof, and hereupon engaged them so deepe in the Law, that 20 yeares tryall will scarce end their controuersie, hee in the meane time derideth both parties, hauing no intention at all to performe what hee hath promised.

But neuerthelesse one *Haruy* a secular Priest, *Numans* Agent here in *England* for the getting ouer

ouer of youth, perswadeth the Catholikes and their Bishop of *Chalcedon*, that without doubt Father *Numan* will ouerthrow the Iesuites. As for any *Scottish* Colledge or Seminary there is none,sauiug that which Colonell *Simple* is beginning in *Madrid*. As for the *Irish* they haue three,one in *Salamanca*, another in *Simill*, and a third in *Lisbon*. As for *English* Nunneries, there is only one which is at *Lisbone*,whereof you may read more at large in *Robinson*, and thus much for *Spaine*.

As for *English* Fugitiues in *Italy*, there are very few. At *Millaine* there resideth Sir *Thomas Stukeley*,who hath 100 crownes a month pension from the King of *Spaine*. This *Stukeley* is a grand traytor,and enemy to his Countrey, and were it not for the Duke of *Feria*, who entertai- neth him at his owne table, he might long since haue rode backe to *Madrid* on an Ass as hee came.

Likewise there is one *Webb*, a retainer to the King of *Spaine*, who liueth wonderfull poorely. As for the City of *Florence*, there liueth Sir *Robert Dudley*, who styleth himselfe Duke of *Norshumberland*,who left *England* because hee could not be suffered to enioy a second wife, his first wife then suruiuing. This *Dudley* now enioyeth his second wife by a dispensation from his Holinesse,and is in great esteeme with the Duke of *Florence*, in regard of his Art in contriuing and fabricating of ships,and Gallies; and hath obtained of the Emperour to bee declared Duke

Of *Northumberland*, who hath giuen him the title already, and the land when he can catch it.

Now let vs come to *Rome*, where of all places of *Italy* we haue but one *English* Colledge, (besides the residence of the *English* Iesuitrices, who spoke Latine to his Holinesse, to the end that he should confirme their Order, and their sufficiency (though women) for preaching the Gospell to all Nations, euen to Turkes and Infidels, mentioned in my third Chapter,) whereof Father *Fitz Herbert* is the Rector, who had beene before a pensiuner, and spye to the King of *Spaine* in *France*, and his seruice being past, and his pension failing him, out of pure necessity he and his man were constrained to turne Iesuites, or else starue. And hee being a worthy scholler and a great polititian, was very welcome to that Order. But to come from *Italy* to *Flanders*, our *English* Fugitiues liuing there, are as follow: Sir *William Stanley*, who betrayed *Deuentre* a towne in *Holland* to the *Spaniards*, this Knight laments now his misfortunes, and sayes he hath out-liued his friends, and in the yeere 1624. hee was constrained to goe to *Spaine* in his old age, hauing now scene 95 yeeres, and there to goe Cap in hand to all the priuy Counsellors, to craue his pension which had not beene paid him in six yeeres before. And after he had spent 3 monthes in petitioning them, they granted him 10000. crownes, and the title of an Earle to sell, or bestow on whom he pleased; and thus he returned to *Flanders* leauing his money in the hands of a

Spa-

Spanish Iesuite Father *Antonio Vasques* by name, who promised to returne it for him by a bill of Exchange, but neuer did it to this day. Whereupon seeing himselfe thus cozened in his old age, turned Carthusian at *Austend*, and gaue the Carthusians there his Plate, and that little money which he had, where I haue heard him often complaine of the Iesuites, and say he was heartily sorry to finde them such knaues, and that if his Maiesty of great *Britaine* would grant him pardon, and leaue to liue the rest of his daies in *Lancashire* with beefe and bagge-pudding, hee should deeme himselfe one of the happiest in the world; but this could neuer bee obtained of his aforesaid Maiesty hee hauing beene so great and notorious a traytour.

Likewise there is one *Newill*, who stiles himselfe Earle of *Westmerland*, but his Earledome many times will scarce furnish him with a dinner, and were it not for his * second wife who playeth the shee Physitian in the *Archdutch* Court, hee might be put oft times to narrower shifts, notwithstanding his 100 crownes pension a month.

This *Newill*'s first wife is yet liuing in *London*.

There is also one *Sir Thomas Leige*, who notwithstanding his 40 crownes pension a month in the Castle of *Antwerpe*, for a man of his fashion his wife and children liue in a very meane estate.

Amongst all these *Sir Griffin Markham* hath gone the best way to raise his fortunes; hauing got into fauour with the Duke of *Nuburge* who

giues him the surest pension of all. This Sir *Griffin Markham* at his first arriuall at *Bruxels* being kept vnder by the Iesuites, was driuen to such an exigency that he was constrained to plucke out the inlaid siluer of the hilts of his sword, to buy flower to make an hasty pudding for his dinner. There also is one *M. Ward*, who notwithstanding the pension of 40 crownes monthly, liues in great want. *Mr. Young* likewise hauing like allowance, and sharing in the same misery. Besides *Mr. Parsons*, brother to the grand Iesuite of that name now dead, is in no better condition.

There is also one *Gabriel Coltsford*, a notable spye and traytor, both to his King and Country, who with his companion *Clifford*, is more noxious to our Kingdome then 100 others, who is of indifferent estate, but of a minde farre aboue.

There is also one *M. Versteegan*, who did not his wife keepe vp his credit might be yokt with the rest.

And now we are come to the regiment which the *L. V.* and *S. E. P.* conueyed for the *Archduchesse* seruice. This *L. V.* after his arriuall, sent a cozen of his, one Captaine *B.* into *Spaine*, hoping of some great reward answerable to his expectation, which was a chaine of gold from his Catholike Maiesty, valued at 400 crownes, which my *L.* refused hauing beene at 5000. pound charge in that seruice. Three of his Captaines which were Sir *R. H.* Sir *E. E.* and *C. T.* & *C. S.* a little before had a like recompence, they being cassierd, and the souldiers mixt with other

other companies, who hauing disburst in the conduct of the Souldiers 3000 crownes, not 1000 returned to them againe. Whereupon my L.^v. vpon distaste herein left the seruice being minded for *England*, leauing Sir E. P. Colonnell in his roome, who after the siege of *Bredah* being ended, was alike rejected, & his regiment being reformed into one company, was giuen to Captaine *Rhisby*, once Sergeant Maior to the same regiment. And a while after, Sir E. P. and most of the Captaines were purposed for *England*; as Sir W. T. Captaine B. Captaine B. Captaine L. Captaine V. Captaine L. Captaine M. and Captaine W. with their Auditor C. all these are returned to *England* with the ruine of their states and fortunes; and those that continued tooke their pay of reformed Captaines, which were *Bennington*, *Gage*, *Shawe*, and Sir E. E. the *Scottish* regiment which was vnder the conduct of the E. of A. was likewise reformed, whereupon Sir * W. E. Sergeant Maior to the said regiment, vpon discontent thereof, departed and came for *England*. Sir I. H. Captaine B. and Captaine H. following him, the remainder of the regiment reformed into one company, and giuen to Sir *James Creeton*, there being behind Captaine *Lucy*, and Captaine *Mannington*, with diuerse other *Scottish* Captaines. And the said E. of A. hauing had a promise of his Catholike Maiesty to bee one of the most Noble Order of the Golden fleece, in expectation thereof, and other honors, continued there vntill the yeere

A great person, who if he had beene imployed at his returne would haue p. ouened the glory of this Nation.

1628. but seeing how his pension and hopes failed him, he returned for *England*.

There remaine also at *Bruxels* one *Lerde Littleton*, who notwithstanding his fathers seruices to the Pope, and his 40. crownes a month pension, is in the same predicament with the rest.

Now for the *Irish*, as *Tyron* and *Terconnell*, they haue some pittance allowed them, and especially *Tyron*; who hath a regiment of three thousand *Irish* vnder him; wherewith he projecteth with supply from *Spaine*, to inuade and surprize *Ireland*. And thus farre of our secular Fugitiues.

Now take a Catalogue of the Monasteries, Seminaries, and Nunneries in *Flanders*: First, at *Bruxels*, there is a Nunnery of *English* Nunnes, of the Order of *S. Benedict*, the Abbatisse whereof is the now Lord *Northumberland* his sister, and hath vnder her tuition some 60 *English* Damsels. The ghostly Fathers that are ouerseers of this monastery, are two *English* Iesuites, Father *Gardiner*, and Father *Waloraue* alias *Flower*, who are likewise Agents for the Iesuites in *England*, and intelligencers for the Archduchesse.

There is besides another Nunnery of the third Order of *S^c. Francis*, which is gouerned by one Father *Bell* a Fryer of the same Order: and another at *Cambray* of the Order of *S^c. Benedict*, which is gouerned by two Monks of the same Order, as Father *Leander*, Father *Rudeffend*. Another at *Louaine* and *Gaunt*, which are likewise gouerned by the Iesuites, another at *Graueling* of poore *Clares*, gouerned by the Iesuites, as also are the

the Residencies of the Iesuites, that are at *St. Omers, Leige, and Colen.*

There is also a monastery of the *English* poore *Terresians* at *Antwerpe*, gouerned by one Doctor *Wright* a secular Priest, all which foresaid Nunneries of them containe at least 40. or 50. Damsels which are most of them Gentlemens daughters of very great fashion in *England*, and the rest some Chambermaids which hauing beene by the Iesuites well rigd of their maidenhead, and something old, are sent ouer to these or such like places to do penance for their sins in a Nunnery, where it is much doubted that they continue neuerthelesse in their old courses, & intice likewise the young Dames to the same.

For not many yeeres since, one *ward* a secular Priest, and Chaplaine to the *English* Nunnery at *Bruxels*, falling in League with some of them, got from them about three or foure hundred pounds worth of iewels and diamonds, which the Iesuites smelling out, turned him out of his place: telling him that he had vsed juggling and dishonest meanes to come by that which he had gotten from the Monastery: And in the yeere 1625. there arose the like difference betweene *D. Clement*, Deane of *S. Trigonles* at *Bruxels*, and Vicar generall of the armies of his Catholike Maiesty, and Father *James Harford* Chaplaine to a Company; Doctor *Clement* accused Father *Harford* of dishonesty with another mans wife, and *Harford* accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece, and for a glutton and vni-

charitable man, saying hee had seene him disgorge his stomacke of whole Capons legges at once; whereupon Father *Ramyres* Canon of *S. Trigonles*, one guilty in the same kinde, reconciled them for feare of further scandall.

But to come from their Nunneries to their Colledges, as first to *S. Omers*, which I haue fully decyphered in my third Chapter: next that at *Domay*, whereof *D^r. Kellison* is President: next that Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, of which Father *Rudessend* is the President, with whom Sir *Herbert Crafts* leads a Monasticall life. There is also a Monastery of *English* Franciscan Fryers, besides two more Colledges, the one consisting of *Irish*, the other of *Scottish* men. To these the Iesuites haue a Colledge at *Watton*, not farre distant from *S. Omers*, which they call their Nouiship for the nurturing of their young Iesuites, Father *Bene field* being Rector thereof. Another they haue seated in *Gannet*, which is intituled *Casa professa*. Another vnder the Prince of *Leige*, that was founded with those monyes which were got from *M^r. S.* whereof in the second Chapter. The discipline they vse in this Colledge to their Nouices, is in teaching Philosophy and Divinity, Father *Sherley* being their Rector. As for your Monks, they haue besides these, three monasteries; one in *Paris* in the Suburbs of *S. Germane*, whereof Father *Bernard* alias *Berington* is Prior; this was he that imprisoned *Barthol* that famous Monke, who was comming for *England*, who is likewise the greatest intelligencer to the
Spanish

Spanish Embassador against our State. The other two Monasteries are scituated one at *S. Malloves* in *Brittany*, and the other at *Nauscy* in *Lorane*. Concerning your secular Priests, they haue one Colledge in *Paris*, by the name of *Arras* Colledge.

As for your *English* Fugitiues, it is with them as followeth. First, at *Rhemes* liues *D^r. Gifford* Primate of *France*, and Archbishop of *Rhemes*, the Duke of *Gwies* reseruing all the reuenewes thereof for his owne Kitchin, deducting onely to the Archbishop 2000 pound annually. At *Paris* liues *D^r. Bradshaw*, *D^r. Masler*, and *M. Foffer*, a secular Gentleman; who at the Queenes comming to *England* was aduocate to her Maiesty in the behalfe of the Catholikes in this Land; but he hauing vnderstood, that intelligence was giuen to the Archbishops Grace of *Canterbury* concerning his carriage, hee retired to *France* with all expedition, where failing of these large promises formerly made to him, liues in misery and extreame pouerty.

By this may be discerned the number of our *English* Fugitiues, with their Colledges, Nunneries, and Monasteries beyond the seas, which yeerely draw out of our Land 100. at least of young Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, who although they pretend conscience, and want of charity here, the occasion of their departure, yet none (I dare say) in the world, they being gone ouer, more enuious and hard hearted then they themselues each to other. As your priuate Gen-

tle men Fugitiues hunt after aduacement by disparaging others of their owne rancke; your Priests disparage the Iesuites; the Iesuites the Priests; the Priests against the Monkes; the Monkes the Fryers, and the Iesuites all. Insomuch that if you visit any of them, your entertainment shall be scarce any thing, saue their vpbraidings, and exclamations against one anothers monasteries and priuate persons: so that it would be no small paines for a man, so long to trauaile amongst them, vntill hee might finde three persons to speake well each of other: this being a fault so common amongst them, that they are noted among all Nations whatsoever with whom they conuerse. Others there are whose most earnest expectation and heartiest desire is, the ruine and vtter destruction of their owne native Country, which is the issue of their departure, and accordingly God doth prosper them, laying on them the like punishment he inflicted on the *Jewes*, by dispersing of them through many Nations, and giuing them vp to dissention among themselves, and liuing in great want and misery.

CHAP. VIII.

This eighth Chapter containes the cause why hee left the service of his Catholike Maiesty and came for England, and returned to the bosome of his true mother the Church of England, and the iniuries and adventures he suffered in France, till he arrived the English shoares.

First, though a child and hauing not as yet attained the yeeres of discretion, I was still (as all men are by a naturall inclination) well affected towards my native soyle; which the Iesuites collecting from me, pressed me, and declared daily to me how much I was obliged vnto God for deliuering me out of the bondage of errour and heresie in my very infancy, and diswaded mee withall from conuersing with any of my native Countrey which were not of the Church of *Rome*, vpon paine of being anathematiz'd, and rejected out of the same holy Catholike Church. And when they heard of the decease of my grand-father and other kindred, they charged me not to wish a *requiem* to their soules because they were heretickes, and so consequently are damned in hell, and commanded me to pray to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints in heaven for the rest of my suruiuing friends, that they might at length become Protestantes to the *Romane* faith and obedience.

When I came to be 18 yeeres of age or there

aboutes, I vndertooke in secret to read and peruse the sacred scriptures, and being curious to know the grounds of the differences betweene the Protestants & our selues, as of those: of the Popes supremacy, the reall presence of Christ in the holy Eucharist, the Indulgences, pardons, and profits of Purgatory, with the Popes authority to depose and set vp Kings, I began likewise to enquire into, and examine the liues and courses of our Iesuites and Priests, and moreouer I superuised the letter of Dr. *Hall* and Mr. *Bedell*, which I found in my Fathers study, and after I had conferred one thing with another, I found more resemblance and probability of the truth in the Protestants religion then in our owne. Besides this, I neuer found any pregnant prooffe they had out of the Scriptures, that the Pope was the onely head of the Church militant, or any good authentique argument for Purgatory, Indulgences, holy graines, Meddals, and the like; as for the reall presence, I could neuer obtaine fully of my selfe to belecue it. And as for the Popes Bull, for which each person from seuen yeeres of age and vpwards giues 12 pence to his Catholike Maiesty, by vertue whereof hee may

eat * *grossura*, with egges, milke, butter, cheefe, and the like, on Saturdayes and such like dayes; I perceiued it to bee a meere policy and trick of the King to fill his coffers, the Pope giuing him way, and partly sharing with him. Now touching their miracles they pretend to be daily done in *Spaine, Flanders, Italy*, and other parts, (though

This *grossura*,
is the same
with that wee
call grosse
meat.

(though inquisitiue there abouts) yet I neuer could see any. And as for the holy Crucifix which is in the Suburbs of the City *Burgus*, which they shew to great personages, as if it were Christ himselfe, telling them that his haire and nailes do grow miraculously, which they cut and paire monthly, & giue to Noblemen as holy reliques, I iudge it a thing incredible, & thereby all their pretended miracles to be but meere Impostures. As likewise the grand miracle of **Her-
mana Luisa* the Nunne of *Carrión*, who for twenty yeeres space hath liued by the bare receipt of the hoste, which to belieue I thinke argues a very sottish credulity, and infinite other miracles and reliques which they haue, I haue found to be meere cheats and cosenages. As also their Masses for the dead, and deliuering of soules out of Purgatory, by saying Masses for them on a priuiledged altar. Nay some of them make spels of their reliques, as *Peter Godfrey*, that famous Priest of *Mayfels* in *France* did, who was burnt not many yeeres since for bewitching the principall Ladies of that Prouince; for instead of an *Agnus dei*, and other reliques, hee gaue them enchantments, whereby they might fall in great loue with him. Moreouer I examined the cause why the Pope should beatifie *Garnet*, and *Campion*, with others, vnder the pretext of religion, and could finde no reason but for the contrary, seeing the Iesuites confessed to my selfe, that the Legend of miracles of their Saints is for the most part false, but it was made for a good intention,

King Charles
by the Infan-
tas intreaty
visited this
Nunne when
he was in
Spain.

Read at large
hereof in the
French Tra-
sicall history.

Father Beately
& Father
Fremam, the
one minister
of the Col-
ledge, & the
other one of
the masters of
and the schoole,

and herein that it is lawfull and meritorious to lye and write such things to that end the common people might with greater zeale serue God and his Saints, and that otherwise there would be no meanes to gouerne them, and especially to draw the women to good order, being by nature more facile and credulous, and for the most part addicted to nouelties and miraculous euent.

Likewise it is their Doctrine, that it is a meritorious deed to kill or depose any King or prince excommunicated by the See of *Rome*

Likewise, the discontent of my Father after his death, and his Letters to his Brother in *England* gaue me to vnderstand, that the *Romane* Faith was not the surest way to Saluation.

Likewise, these most abhominable dealings that are vsed at the Election of their Popes, being chosen for the most part by fauour and monies, their Predecessors being extinguished by Poyson and villainous meanes, and for which effect the King of *Spain* hath Ambassadors continually employed at *Rome*, which Ambassadors doe conferre great largesses of annuall pensions to enflame them to nominate him Pope whom he pleaseth. The like doth the King of *France* by his Ambassadors, but the *Spanish-Indian* Oyle for the most part greaseth home to the purpose. For when the *Spaniards* saw the King of *France* to enuade the *Valloline*, the yeere 1624, that the Pope tooke his part as one of his creation, they began to cast out Libels, and set them vpon the Pasquill

*Omnia vana
in Roma.*

Paſquill of *Rome*, threatening the Pope with a ſuddaine end if he did not recant, which he did, for feare that the *Spaniſh* Venome might not operate in his Stomacke.

Likewiſe, the detention of the Kingdome of *Naples* from the Pope confirmed me that the *Spaniards* were, and are little better then *Atheiſts*, onely making uſe of the Pope for their owne particular ambition and ends, as to confirme and eſtabliſh him in vnlawfull Monarchies, and vnder colour of Religion to make Subiects become Slaues.

Morcouer, *Charles* the Fifth ſacking *Rome*, and with his Army beſieging the Pope in his Caſtle of *S. Angelo*, was to this particular end, to confirme him Emperor, and to colour and maintain all his vnlawfull uſurpations.

Likewiſe, it confirmed me in the Proteſtants Religion, to ſee how in *Flanders* and other parts, the Ieſuites, Fryers, and others, before they enter their Colledges, Monafteries, and other Religious Houſes, to be Probationers only for a weeke or a moneth, their Friends, Parents, or others giue them a good ſumme of money to ſpend in Ale-Houſes, Tayernes, and other prophane Houſes, for to take their fare-well of the world. Of this I was an eye witneſſe both at *Antwerpe* and *Doway*.

Likewiſe it confirmed me in the ſaid Religion to ſee Proteſtants with whom I conuerſed to be ſo modeſt, religious, and honeſt, quite contrarie to the report of the Ieſuites which make them

M

worſe

worse then Diuels. All which I hauing well considered with my selfe, and also obseruing the cozenages and impostures of the Iesuits, Priests and Monkes in *S.Omers, Doway, Flanders, Spaine, France*, and else-where, my Father being dead, and I at my owne disposall, I came for *England*, where intending to declare my selfe a Protestant, was aduertised by some great Personages of authoritie in this Kingdome, to keepe my resolution to my selfe for a while, whereby I might discouer the plots and stratagemis of our aduersaries, and so doe my Countrey farre greater seruice. Whereupon I straight made my repaire to the Court of the Archduchesse, where being suspected as a Spy, and in great hazard of my life by the negligence of some who had imployed me, I had forth-with beene imprisoned had not Earle *Gondamar* interceded for me, who neuer could be perswaded that euer I would turne Protestant, being so long confirmed in the *Romish* Religion. But I would not let any occasion overslip me, but taking the best opportunitie the time would then alote me, I directed my course for *England*, where after a quarter of a yeeres abode, I was sent ouer to *France*, hauing there my residencie at *Paris*, where I gaue intelligence to some great Parsonages of this Kingdome, and sending Letters by my Man for *England*, he being bribed by some of our Land (whose names I will here spare) they were intercepted and deliuered to a *Sorbon* Doctor, Doctor *Masler* by name, whom the Letters partly concerned. * This be-

came

At this verie
time one
Smith nephew
to the R.B. of
Calcedon staid
two moneths
in *Paris* to kill
me.

came an occasion of great afflictions vnto me, for being by him discouered, my Pension from *Spaine* was debarred me, and forth-with the Iesuities and Priests banded themselues against me, and caused my Oast to deliuer me vp to Prison for some moneys I owed him, where I suffered for sixe moneths space, and perceiuing no order taken for my deliuerance thence from *England*, and being also solicited & importuned by Letters from my Mother and other Friends out of *Spaine*, and visited daily by one *F^r Latham*, *D^r Mailer*, and at length by *Francis Foffer* who came from my Mother in *Spaine*, who perswaded me to returne vnto *Spaine*, and recant, and if I would not be for *Spaine*, he would haue me for *Naples*, *Millaine*, or *Scicily*, where my former Pension should be continued vnto me, and his Catholike Maiestie would grant me a Company as before he did in *Flanders*, and would confirme vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement, so that I should enioy all priuiledge that any Gentleman did there borne, which Letters and visitations I entertained vntill my Mother had paid my debts with my owne Pension, and being freed out of Prison, I shewed them a faire paire of heeles, and instead of going towards *Spaine* or *Italy*, I bended my course towards *England*, taking my iourney towards *Roan* and *Deepe* in *Normandy*, being accompanied with *Mr Thomas Gorselow*, Fellow of *Corpus Christi* in *Oxford*, and finding no Shipping either at *Roan* or *Deepe*, we bent our course for *Calis*, taking our iourney by a Towne

Of this their visitation *M. Gorselow* my fellow-prisoner was an eye-witnesse.

At this verie
time newes
came that the
Duke had in-
uaded the Ile
of *Ree*.

called *Arks* or *Arka*, two Leagues distant from *Deepe*, where lodging at an Inne in the furthermost part in the Towne, at midnight the Oasts Nephew and other Souldiers whom we had courteously entertained at supper, being Billited in the same lodging with vs, and then bound for *Denmarke*, who smelling vs out to be *English*, made vs rise out of our beds, telling vs, that their Captaine sent them to take vs as Spyes sent to betray the Kingdome, and vnder this pretence about ten or twelue of them apprehended vs with Staues or Pistols, carrying vs to a desolate Bridge betwixt our lodging and the Castle, and robbed vs of our money, as for me they threw me ouer a Bridge into the water, where I hardly escaped drowning; for after I hauing once sunke vnder the water, I got vp, and caught hold of a Willow twig, by which I saued my selfe and got on shoare as wet as a drowned Rat, and sorely bruised with their knockes, I went early in the morning into *Arks*, complaining how hardly I had beene vsed, but to no purpose, for I found none to pittie me, and laying my selfe downe vnder a Tailors stall in the Market-place, I began to lament my misfortune, where hauing scarcely layne for the space of two houres, I descryed *M^r Thomas Gorsfellow* set out in a faire white canuas sute, adorned with no lesse then a thousand patches, when he had espied me, he drew towards me, and asked me how he looked in his new habit, without shirt or cloake, in an old greasie hat, with stockings correspondent, to whom

whom I answered, that he looked like a Piche-
ron, and withall I told him how I saued my selfe
from drowning by laying hold on a willow twig,
who made answer vnto me, that he thought I
had either vndergone the mercie of the Sword
or the water, and I thought the like misfortune
had befall him, and questioning him about his
escape, he declared vnto me, how he had exhorted
the Souldiers, and the aforesaid Oast his Ne-
pew, from murthering of him, shewing them
how grand an offence it was to spill Christian
blood, and that they should take all his cloathes
if they mistrusted he had hid any mony in them,
in the end he preuailed so farre forth with them,
as to saue his life, but they stript him starke na-
ked, and carryed him into a Wood, leauing him
onely an old hat, and withall pricking him for-
ward with their Swords into the said Wood,
where they left him all night wandring, in the
morning not farre from the Wood he lighted
vpon a Farmers House, and hauing declared his
case there, the Farmers Daughter especially
tooke great compassion on him, saying without
doubt he was a Gentleman of a good House,
which appeared by the cleannesse of his skin
and comely feature, and good carriage, and in-
treated her Father to bestow on him his old
canuas sute, which he did, and afterwards he
went with him to the Towne called *Arks*, to
complainte to the Gouvernor, where we met as is
abouesaid, and we two going together to the
Go-

Gouernor accompanied with our old Farmer, were answered by him, that he wisht to God we were the last *English men* liuing, and that if we were worthy to be layd by the heeles, he would doe it, which when we heard, we departed verie mute, not knowing whether to betake our selus, yet this good old Farmer vouchsafed to bring vs out of the Towne, telling vs, he was ignorant of the warres betwixt *England* and *France*, and in the Streetes told euerie one he met, if it had not beene for him (pointing to my companion) he had beene as naked as when he came out of his mothers wombe. And amongst others, we met with a Sergeant of a Companie, who hearing how we had beene robbed by his Souldiers, discovered them by a hat they gaue my companion, and commanded vs to follow him to his Capitaines lodging, which we did wondrous vnwillingly, fearing least we should haue beene layd by the heeles. But when we came before him, hauing heard vs, he sent for his Souldiers, and finding the truth, caused them to restore to my companion and me our cloathes, but our money and papers there was no hope to recover, which much troubled my companion, who had lost a Note-booke of great importance. The Capitaine then told vs, that the *English Nation* was verie vnwelcome to the *French*, and yet we were in great hazard of our liues, but he hauing beene a Trauailor, was not vnacquainted with the extremities of a Stranger, and so told vs if we pleased

fed to goe along with him, he would conuey vs ouer to *Denmarke*, from whence we might easily retire to our owne Countrey. For which we gaue him thanks, and resolved to goe with him: but before wee tooke our iourney, hee inuited vs to dinner at his owne Table, and dinner ended we departed with him towards *S^t Valery*, but being on foot my selfe, soone tyred, my Feet and Legges being sore brui- sed at my fall from the Bridge into the wa- ter, and being not able to continue, I was forced to leaue my companion, and so giuing vnto him my Sword at our parting, I tooke my rest vnder a Hedge, but hee kept on his Iourney to *S^t Valery*, and so to *Denmarke*, where hee serued as a common Souldier for the space of foure monethes, suffering great miserie and want till he returned to *England*. And I returned after I had recouered my selfe to *Deepe*, where I met with a Shallop bound for *Callis*, where after much intreatie, they rooke mee in for Gods sake, the next night wee arriued at *Callis* about mid-night, there wee lodged in the Suburbs which they call the *Corgene*, at one *Roberts* his House, at the Signe of the Boote, where hauing scarcely rested halfe an howres space, I fell in with a Master of an English Barke newly come from *Douer*, who had wharft ouer a hun- dred French which had beene taken vpon the
the

the Sea by the *English*, of whom I desired passage for *Dover*, which he offered most willingly, and money if I needed; whereupon hauing so good an opportunity offered, I began to be merry, drinking and discoursing with the said Master of the present newes and occurrences, but such was my fate, that it pleased God to lay vpon me great afflictions and miseries, which are as followeth. There were in the house 5 or 6 Papists, who were likewise the same time bound for *England*, which knew me, but being disguised, some in the habit of Merchants, others of swaggering trauailers, I could hardly discry them, but they after they had well viewed mee, began to consult among themselves what they had best doe, for said they, if I went for *England* in the same ship, without doubt I should discry them, and besides that I intended no good for the Catholikes in *England*, hauing forgone my pension and seruice to the King of *Spaine*, & aboue all forsaken my Mother, Vnckle, Brothers, and Sisters, and so resolved to accuse me vpon pretence of being a Spye to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and that I was by him sent to betray the Kingdome, which resolved, they begunne to doubt whether it were I or no, and therefore the tide seruing, began to embarke themselves, and I with them, wherebeing together, I called two of them to minde, the one was named *George Gage*, who had halfe his nose eaten away with a Canker, and sometimes had beene my schoole fellow at *Saint Omers* Colledge, whom I had likewise knowne

knowne in the English Colledge at Downy, from whence hee then came, and brought with him a booke intituled the siege of *Bredah*, translated out of Latine into English by his brother Captaine Gage and himselfe, which was dedicated to the Duke of *Buckingham*. Another of them whom I knew, was one *Edward Browne*, who came from *Amiens*, and was Steward to master *Shelton* that liues there; of the other foure as I was afterwards informed, three were Iesuites, and the other a Monke, whom when I knew I began to bee perplext, but too late, for Gage having heard my voice, said to the rest, certainly it is *Wadsworth*: then they staid the Barke, and tooke their Hoste *Robert* with them, and went to the Captaine of the Ports, informing him that I was an Arch-spye against their State and the like; whereupon hee came presently vnto me, and committed mee to the custody of foure souldiers armed with Hould-beards to be kept vntill the morning without al-leadging any other cause, but that I was an English man and had not the Gouerners passport to shew. In the morning at the opening of the gates, they carryed me to the Sergeant Maior of the towne, by name *Buchera*, who examining me what I was, had answer I was an English man, and that I went to see some friends I had in *England*; then he carried mee to his house, where leaving me lockt vp in a Chamber for the space of an houre, came to me againe, and brought me to the Gouernors house, who refused to examine me, but commanded the Sergeant Maior to carry me to the towne

This booke
was written
in Latin by
*Hermannus
Hugo.*

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prison: At entrance into the prison he told mee that I should doe well to confesse the truth vnto them, and reueale my employments, and that hee well knew I was *Buckingham* Spye for *England*, for which end I had receiued great summes of money to giue intelligence and betray their kingdome, to which I answered, I neuer had any thing to doe with the said Duke, but he told me I lyed, and that I was accused by Angels, (meaning the Iesuies) and commanded me to bee put in a cage, which was a kinde of dungeon on the top of the prison, neere the which stood the racke, and threatned mee therewith if I confessed not the truth, but I alwayes answered him that I was ignorant of what he questioned me, so he left mee alone for the present, lockt vnder seven doores, where I remained for the space of three dayes without meate or drinke; at the end whereof they brought me a dish of fripes with a peece of bread and water, and afterwards I was freed from the Cage in the day time and had the liberty of the dungeon, they gaue me a purse besides with a long cord to bee put out at a hole to begalmes of passengers, not hauing any victuals given me, but what I bought with the money I got for Gods sake, which God knowes was very little: And likewise I had nor liberty to goe out of the roome to do what nature requires. My bed was straw, which in ten months had beene changed but thrice, without any couert at all. As for my shirt I neuer had any variety; as for my haire it grew wild and sauage-like; and for my companions they were mil-

millions of lice and fleas, and in this wofull plight I continued well nigh ten months, the aforesaid Gage with his companions being the cause thereof. And to augment my misery, Father Baldwin, with the rest of the *English* Iesuites in *S. Omer*, not onely sent but came themselves to *Callis* to perswade the Governour for my continuall restraint from liberty while my vitall spirits should continue within me. Not much vnlike did D^r. *Kellison* from *Doway*, and the Iesuites of *England*, who wrote letters to *Callis*, intreating the Governour to keepe me fast. And that they might rest the more assured of my detention, they made one *Hudson* an *English* man who there liues their chiefe Agent against me, whom onely for his wifes sake the Sergieant Maior of *Callis*, by name *Buchers* entertained.

At length I perceiuing that my life was the marke that they shot at, they hauing not long before through a mistake determined to haue hang'd me as one who had stole horses, had not the truth beene discovered by one *Carpenter* the King of *France* his Aduocate generall, and one of the politest wits in the Kingdome for the Law, whose happe it was at that time to haue beene in prison with mee, whereupon duely weighing with my selfe the euents of my trauails, I seriously reformed (the Lord assisting mee) patiently to vndergoe what euer should by those blood-suckers bee inflicted vpon mee, taking it as a punishment iustly due vnto me for my sinnes, and it pleased God to second my resolutions; for presently after there

came my Lord *Mountjoy*, who had been taken prisoner at the Isle of *Ré*, and after his release, coming for *Callis* and bound for *England*, I having formerly been acquainted with him in *Spain*, and espying him going by the prison gate, I called vnto him and acquainted him with my misery; he having heard it, and aforetime knowne me, he presently solicited the Gouvernor for my liberty, which he obtained: It was no sooner granted, but by the Sergeant Maior, at *Hudsons* wife her intreaty, it was againe hindered, who at euery word she spoke, charged me with high treason against their State. Colonell *Gray* a little after came likewise that way, and interceded in like manner for me but could not preuaile. M^r *Walser Mountague* did the same; the Gouvernor of *Pont-fell*, who was my Lord *Mountjoy* his Conductor for *England*, did also at his returne make strong intercession for me, but all in vaine. The King of *Denmarke* his youngest sonne came by *Callis* at that time, and trauailing for *Holland*, did supplicate earnestly for mee, the Gouvernor excusing himselfe to him, made answer, that it was not he, but the King that detained me. There was also *St. Edmund Kernam*, and M^r *Hawkins* the Kings chiefe Agent did their best, but none could preuaile to set me at liberty, onely they reliued mee with some good pieces of money, which the jailour for the most part got from me, threatening to keepe me more private if he had not the better halfe of that I had, and finding the sweetness thereof, there passed not one but he privately for his owne lucre

Lucie acquainted them with my misery. At length
 there came a Gentleman of *Freezland*, by name
Scipio Intima, who had beene my fellow prisoner
 in *Paris*, this young Gentleman was of a proper
 and comely feature, and of such carriage and
 nimble wit as a man might possibly meete with-
 all; I seeing him passe by my grate and knowing
 him, called to him out of the grate, and acquaint-
 ed him with my vniust detention, who presently
 wrought so effectually with the *Gouernors* wife
 and daughters, whom he certified of my innocen-
 cy and misery, insomuch that they tooke great
 pity vpon me, and acquainted the *Warden* of the
Capuchins, who then was with them herewith;
 and he vpon their relation came forthwith to visit
 me, and commiserated my estate likewise, and go-
 ing to the *Gouernor* told him thereof, who vsed
 great matters against me, and said that I was *reus*
hese Maiestatis; but his wife and daughters se-
 conding this his earnest solliciting, and this young
 Gentleman swearing and protesting my great in-
 nocency, did so farre preuaile with the *Gouernor*,
 that he gaue way that I might haue an equall try-
 al by Law, which before I could not obtaine, and
 gaue leave that the *Kings* *Advocate* who was in
 prison with me, might be my *Councillor*. All
 which being granted, my *Advocate* beganne to
 write the occasion of my vniust detention,
 with a petition which hee sent to the *High Court*
 of *Parliament* at *Paris*, where the *Court* of *Parlia-*
ment commanded all my *aduersaries* and *recusers*
 to be personally cited before them, and to bring

in their allegations and accusations against me. My Aduocate did likewise challenge the Law of the Kingdom, which is, that no malefactor can be kept in prison above three months, but hee must haue either the sentence of life or death to passe on him, valesse it be for treason against the Kings proper person; I having continued eight months in prison contrary to the foresaid Law, vrged likewise that saying, *quis enim innocens esse poterit si accusari solummodo sufficit*, All this was so well set forth by my said Aduocate, that there was none to proue any thing against mee, so that the High Court of Parliament pronounced me innocent, and condemned the Sergicant Maior of *Calis*, and the rest of my aduersaries, to the reparation of honor, damage, and interest, and forthwith I was restored to my former liberty. Thus giuing hearty thanks to Almighty God for this his gracious deliuerance, and freeing me at such time as I least imagined, out of the hands of these infernall monsters, and blood-suckers, the Iesuites and their faction.

And presently coming for *Dur* I embraced my native soyle with full resolution neuer to depart out of it, beseeching God to blesse me; and to make me (though vnworthy) a member of this his holy Church, whereto through so many persecuting afflictions and miseries I haue at length arrived.

Gentle Reader, here thou hast had a view of the trauailes, miseries, and obseruations of the *English Spanishe Pilgrime*; wherein I vowe to God I haue

not written any thing but what for the most part I haue beene an eye witnesse of: if the times had beene more fauourable vnto mee, I would haue much enlarged this my discourse, the which I purpose by Gods assistance to dispatch so soone as I can finde a conuenient time and opportunity.

So beseeching the Almighty to keepe in true faith, concord and vnity, this our Kingdome of great *Brittaine, France and Ireland*, I rest.

*FINIS.**Errata.*

Pag 3, line 9. read his, for my. p. 7, l. 16, r. Way che, for Wiche p. 17, l. 11, r. Campion p. 24, l. 32, r. alias, for at. p. 25, l. 10, r. George, for William p. 29, l. 9, r. Foster, for Foffer. & l. 21, r. Northon, for North p. 31, in the margin, r. also the Lady Willoby. p. 40, l. 32, r. Verengenax, p. 42, l. 2, r. Cadiz. p. 45, l. 14, r. Alarbes p. 53, l. 10, r. Duke for Don p. 54, l. 18, r. Flanders, of Artois & l. 24, r. Valodelid. p. 55, l. 30, r. Foster p. 56, l. 6, r. Henry, for Francis p. 57, l. 10, r. Luz, for Lucy. p. 60, l. 9, r. Bradley. p. 61, l. 14, r. Rudisend. p. 64, l. 7, r. Northon p. 64, l. 25, r. Lier in Flanders, for Holland p. 65, l. 16, r. Armah & l. 20, r. Therconill. p. 73, l. 30, r. with Hartford, guilty in the same kind was Sir T. M. who was bastonado'd in the Strand. p. 83, l. 28, r. Goffellow p. 84, l. 11, r. and, for or.